The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sydney £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s. 10 per ct. discount for payment in advance. | VOL. XXIII. | FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1848. | No. 3402 | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch, for each insertion



PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.
REDUCTION OF FARES, AND ALTERATION OF TIME OF STARTING.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the proprietors have determined to reduce the fares on and after Saturday, the 1st April, to

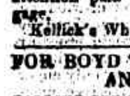
Cabin .... 1s. 6d.
Steerage ...... 1s.

The Morning Packet from Parramatta will leave at eight, the second boat at half-past eleven, A.M.; and the afternoon steamer from Sydney, at four P.M. A new and well-appointed omnibus, with careful driver, will be in attendance to convey passengers from and to the boats on arrival and starting.

Freight at very moderate rates, and every attention paid to passengers and their luggage.

Kellick's Wharf, April 1. 5471

FOR BOYD TOWN, PORT PHILLIP, AND ADELAIDE.
CALLING OFF BELFAST AND PORTLAND BAY TO LAND AND RECEIVE PASSENGERS, WEATHER PERMITTING.



THE STEAM-SHIP JUNO, E. J. F. Kirsopp, R.N., Commander, will sail positively for the above ports, on FRIDAY, the 12th May, at three, P.M.

The Juno will continue to run regularly between Sydney, Boyd Town, Port Phillip, and Adelaide.

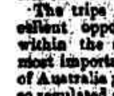
CABIN FARES.
Exclusive of Wines and Spirits.

	£	s.	d.
To Port Phillip, and Adelaide, including provisions	10	0	0
Steward's fee, 6s.			
To Boyd Town, exclusive of provisions	2	0	0
Steward's fee, 2s. 6d.			
From Port Phillip to Adelaide, exclusive of provisions	5	0	0
Steward's fees, 3s.			
From Port Phillip to Belfast, or Portland Bay, exclusive of provisions	3	0	0
Steward's fee, 2s. 6d.			
STEERAGE			
To Port Phillip or Adelaide, exclusive of provisions	4	0	0
Steward's fee, 2s. 6d.			
To Boyd Town	1	0	0
Steward's fee, 1s.			
From Port Phillip to Adelaide	2	10	0
Steward's fee, 2s.			
From Port Phillip to Belfast or Portland Bay	1	10	0
Steward's fee, 1s.			

On the return passage, the cabin fare from Port Phillip to Sydney will be reduced to £8, and in the steerage to £3 10s.

The trips of this vessel will afford an excellent opportunity to tourists of visiting, within the short space of three weeks, the most important portions of the southern coast of Australia; and her stay at Adelaide will be so regulated as to enable passengers to visit the mines. Apply to BOYD AND CO.
6481

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.



THE packet schooner MARY ANN having arrived, will leave the Union Wharf on Saturday, 15th instant, at four o'clock.

For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or to WM. DALTON, Prince-street.
6440

FOR MORETON BAY.



THE FINE SCHOONER COLUMBINE, 80 tons register, is now loading at the Commercial Wharf, and will sail on Tuesday, the 18th instant. This vessel is expressly fitted for the accommodation of passengers.

FARES.	£	s.
Cabin, including provisions and bedding	4	4
Steerage, with provisions	1	10

Apply at the Wharf to Jones and Croft; or to E. W. LAYTON AND CO., Bridge-street.
6482

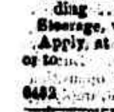
FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.



THE fine new clipper schooner THETIS, Captain Collings, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.
6543

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.



THE fine new clipper Brig DIANA, Captain Ball, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.
6342

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.



THE fine new ship TASMANIA, 602 tons register, J. C. Tucker, Commander, will sail for the above port on the 15th instant. She has three cabins disengaged, and room for a few tons of goods. For freight or passage apply on board; or to TUCKER, LINGARD, AND CO., 421, George-street.
6125

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
TO SAIL ON THE 20TH INSTANT.



THE first-class ship ST. VINCENT, 630 tons, John Young, Commander, will be despatched on the 26th instant. She has superior cabin accommodations, and room for a few more bales of wool. Apply to the Captain, or to BROWN AND CO.
6524

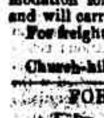
FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE A 1 SHIP MARMION, 381 tons, Captain Fletcher, having the whole of her dead weight and a great portion of her light freight engaged.

For freight or passage apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.; or, to RAMSAY AND CO.
4779

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE fine A1 teak-built CITY OF POONAH, belonging to Messrs. Green, Blackwall, C. Nelson, commander, will meet with prompt despatch. Has excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, and will carry an experienced surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to BOYD AND CO.
Church-hill, March 25. 5288

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A1 SHIP CHINA, 650 tons, Captain Livesay, has room for 500 bales of wool.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodation, apply to the Captain; or to SMITH AND CAMPBELL.
4951

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.



THE fine fast-sailing A1 river-built ship MEDWAY, 653 tons register, John J. Coombes, commander. The vessel is daily expected from Adelaide, and will have quick dispatch. Apply to CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, April 10. 6184

FOR LONDON.



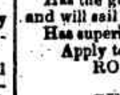
THE first-class British built Barque MIDLOTHIAN, 414 tons register, Thomas Fyall, Commander,

Has the greater part of her cargo on board, and will sail about the 20th instant,

Has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to ROBERT HOW AND CO.; OR, TO GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
April 8. 6210

FOR LONDON.



THE fast-sailing A 1, ship, CHASELEY, 616 tons register, C. F. Aldrich, Commander, is now taking in cargo at Campbell's Wharf, and will have quick despatch.

Has good accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; OR TO GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
April 8. 6211

FOR LONDON.

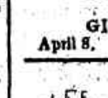


THE fine A1 Barque JOSEPHINE, H. Smith, commander, 310 tons register, having all her dead weight on board, will have quick despatch.

Her accommodations for passengers are excellent, and she has a spacious stern cabin well adapted for a family.

For freight of wool or passage money, apply on board, at Town's Wharf; to COOPER AND HOLT; or, to LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.
6410

FOR LONDON.

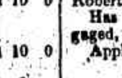


THE fast-sailing A1 barque TROPIC, 382 tons register, Charles Robertson, Commander.

Has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; OR, TO GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
April 8. 6212

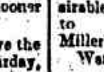
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO A PORT IN NEW ZEALAND,



THE fine fast-sailing teak-built barque SWALLOW, 343 tons burthen per register, W. D. Anderson, Commander. Will be ready to proceed to sea in a few days. Has lofty 'tween decks, and would be found a most desirable vessel for conveyance of stock. Apply to HENRY MOORE.
Miller's Point, April 10.

Wanted, two Apprentices for the Swallow.
6261

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.



THE fine fast-sailing A1 Barque REGINALD HEBER, 400 tons, J. M'Farlane, commander.

This vessel will be ready for sea on or about the 15th May, and having a spacious and lofty 'tween decks, presents a favourable opportunity for the conveyance of horses to Calcutta.

She has also excellent accommodation for cabin passengers.

Apply to MACINTOSH AND HIRST, Queen's-place.
6247

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 488, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY,
(Opposite the Barrack Gate.)

CAPITAL, £400,000 IN 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS.
John Lamb, Esq., M.C., Chairman
H. H. Browne, Esq., Deputy Chairman
John Alexander, Esq.
William Brown, Esq.
William Fanning, Esq.
Jacob L. Montefiore, Esq.

SURVEYOR.
Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

RISKS are taken on approved Vessels of Forty-five Tons Register and upwards; and applications received for Insurances daily from ten to three o'clock.

The Directors meet for the despatch of general business every Wednesday at one o'clock.

J. C. PHELPS, Secretary.
6031

No. 48-133.
Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 12th April, 1848.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE BY-LAWS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the By-Laws for Licensing and Regulating Hackney Carriages, and the Owners and Drivers thereof, plying for hire within the City of Sydney, and within the distance of eight miles from the corporate limits of the said City, will come into operation on the 4th day of May next. Applications for Licenses will be received on and after the 24th instant, at that office, where forms of application, and all information respecting the By-Laws, may be obtained.

JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.
6742

No. 48-137.
Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, April 13, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office to the 26th instant, for the supply of six tons of three-inch cast iron piping, including lock and fire plugs as per specification, to be seen at the office of the City Surveyor.

Each tender must be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the due performance of the contract.

By order of the Water Committee of the City Council.

JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.
6532

NEW COMMERCIAL BANK.

IN conformity with a Resolution of the Proprietors, passed this day, Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Bank will be held at the Royal Hotel, on Saturday, the 29th day of April, at 12 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of electing the first Directors, Auditors, and Manager.

Candidates for the offices of Directors and Manager are required to give notice to the Provisional Committee of their being candidates for such offices at least seven days prior to the holding of the meeting.

JOHN LAMB, Chairman.
Sydney, April 11. 6526

MR. HORNCASTLE begs to state to his *personal friends* that, in consequence of repeated *accidents, losses, and vexations*, he has become a confirmed invalid—he therefore *cannot* continue his *usual* entertainments, but will *attempt* one he calls justly "INVALID MUSIC,"—besides some comic pieces, he will sing *The Nervous Man*, "When a Man's a little *bit poorly*;" *I seek my pillow*; *The Nancy*; *The old Man he was mad*, &c., &c. The public kindness is respectfully requested towards him on these occasions. *Admission, one shilling.* Commence as usual. School of Arts. 6409

NEW COMMERCIAL BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an adjourned General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Offices of the Commercial Bank, *this day*, at 11 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of proceeding with the consideration of the Deed of Settlement.

EDWARD KNOX, Secretary to the Provisional Committee.
Sydney, April 14. 8526

AT a Preliminary Meeting held in Carcoar, (in Mr. Twadale's large room) by parties interested, it was unanimously resolved that a general meeting be held in the Court-house, Carcoar, to take into consideration the urgent necessity that at present exists, (and has existed for some time past) of having a Clergyman of the Presbyterian persuasion stationed at Carcoar, and to itinerate through the district.

Notice is accordingly hereby given that a general Meeting will take place in the Court-house, Carcoar, on the 28th of this present month, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to take the necessary steps to further the objects in view.

All friends of the movement are requested to attend.

R. W. M'DIARMID, Secretary, pro. tem.
Carcoar, April 10. 6522

FUNERAL.

THE Friends of the late Mr. Peter Stewart are respectfully requested to attend his funeral at four o'clock P.M., this day. The procession will move from his late residence, Bathurst-street.

HENRY THOMAS, Undertaker, Clarence-street.
April 14. 6558

MEDICAL.—C. L. D. FATTORINI, M.D. and Surgeon. No. 230, Elizabeth-street North, opposite Mr. Norton's offices.
3041

REMOVAL.—MRS. S. CHRISTIE having removed to more commodious premises, is desirous of receiving FOUR YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDERS, in addition to the *Daily Pupils*. The immediate proximity to the Racecourse renders the situation extremely healthy. 170, *Elizabeth-street*, a few doors from the corner of King-street.

N. B.—The premises in *Phillip-street to be Let*. 6575

STEAM BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT, CAMPERDOWN.

CATTLE may now be delivered at this establishment for steaming down. Attached are 1000 acres of first-rate paddocks, with abundance of grass and water. The same terms (cattle 7s., sheep 7d.,) and liberal advances, as last year.

Apply to the Manager, at Camperdown; or to M. E. MURNIN, Queen-street.
6536

JUST received, ex late arrivals, superior indiarubber cushioned Spanish mahogany bagatelle boards and tables, with cues and apparatus complete, for playing the following games, viz., La Bagatelle, Mississipi, Troumadame, Sans Egal.

Also, an assortment of—

Rococo netting and glove boxes, tea caddies, and watch cases, gold and steel mounted work-boxes, desks and dressing-cases, blue and white enamelled work-boxes, ebony, rosewood, and mahogany work-tables, chess-tables and boards, card-boxes and chessmen, backgammon boards. Also, one case gentlemen's leather dressing-cases and travelling desks, rococo cigar cases and boxes; one case match cricket bats and balls; one case fancy baskets, bassinets, cradles, baby linen, and market baskets, and an endless variety of amusing and instructive toys.

J. F. READ, Hyde Park Toy and Fancy Bazaar, 151, Elizabeth-street.
6464

WHIPS:

JOSEPH SCOTT, Whip Manufacturer, 382, George street, opposite the Savings' Bank, begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he has received, ex Jane, an extensive assortment of whip material, of the very best quality, and which will enable him to make a considerable reduction in the price of his whips. The silver mountings are of the most magnificent description, and are only to be equalled by the first establishments in London. They comprise all the latest improvements, representing birds, dogs, snakes, horses, &c.

N.B.—Tandem, gig, four-horse, riding, jockey, and every other description of whip, made to order, repaired, &c. 5773

TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF DRAPERY GOODS
MUST BE SOLD OFF

In a short space of time, the Premises being Let,
Consisting of—
French and British merinoes
Alpacas and Orleans cloth
Rich French satins
Silks and velvets
Cashmeres and printed de laines
Furniture dimities, flannels, and table linen
Blankets
Chintz furniture and damask

All of which will be sold at considerably less than their original prices.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
Consists of—
Mantelets
Visites
Velvet scarfs
Straw, silk, and velvet bonnets
Baby linen of every description
Ladies' ready-made linen, &c.

Mr. PERKINS, in consequence of long and continued indisposition, being compelled to retire from business.

467, George-street.
April 11. 6531

EX CHASELY.

GEORGE CHISHOLM has just opened three bales best Kidderminster carpetings, all choice patterns, and at a very low price.

Likewise,
Five cases fashionable dresses, consisting of cachmeres, de laines, and barege.
Six cases

GALA PLAIDS,
Of a beautifully fine texture, and the newest patterns, with a large assortment of other Goods, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

G. C. would particularly draw the attention of families to his stock of
Fine longcloths
Flannels
Muslins
Dimities
Furniture prints
Table linen
Blankets
Quilts
Counterpanes
&c., &c.

253, Pitt-street. 5131

THE WELLINGTON PALETOT.
EX HERALD.

DAVID JONES AND CO. beg to solicit the attention of gentlemen to a large importation of Superfine and Beaver Waterproof Wellington Paletots, Chesterfields, D'Orsays, &c., which having been got up expressly to their order, they confidently recommend as being fashionable and cheap.

George-street, Opposite the Post Office.

N.B.—A large stock of ready made clothing of all kinds, for gentlemen, always on hand.
6548

VERY SUPERIOR WHITE SHIRTS.

GENTLEMEN requiring very superior white and regatta shirts, silk, merino, and lambs' wool under clothing, gloves, hose, braces, handkerchiefs, &c., will find it greatly to their advantage to make their purchases from the extensive and unrivalled stock of the undersigned.

D. JONES AND CO., George-street, Opposite the Post Office.
6547

HIGHLY IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.

GREAT SALE of Shawls, Mantles, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Embroidered and Printed Cashmere Dresses, Tartans, French Merinoes, and a variety of Novel FRENCH GOODS, Silk and Watered Damasks and Moreens, Taberetts and Chintzes, Embroidered Swiss Curtains, White and ILLUMINATED MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES, BRITISH AND FOREIGN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and Napkins, and all kinds of Linens, Shirtings, and Sheetings for Family use, Embossed and Illuminated Cloth Table Covers, Carpets and Rugs, Blankets and Flannels for Family Use, &c., &c., ENORMOUSLY REDUCED IN PRICE, at

DAVID JONES AND CO.'S, Opposite the General Post Office.

Their reason for adopting this course, the proprietors respectfully submit, must be obvious to all, viz.:—the frightful calamities of the times which, having paralysed every branch of British industry, and reduced the usual amount of business to a ruinous extreme, spreading alarm, distrust, and disappointment to her remotest colonies—our own with the rest. Messrs. D. Jones and Co. having by them a large and magnificent stock of goods, just enriched by Fifty (*50*) Cases, ex Chasely, and being in daily expectation of the receipt of other large importations, find themselves compelled to choose one of two alternatives; either to risk the keeping a large portion of their stock over till next Autumn, or submit at once to a present sacrifice.

They have decided to adopt the latter course while the fabrics are new.—The whole of their magnificent stock will therefore be offered at the *English Prime Cost*.

Those who can appreciate *Bargains* in first-rate manufactures, have now a rare opportunity, particularly in the Silk, Shawl, Cloak, and Family Linen Departments, which are unsurpassed in extent, costliness, and variety, by any establishment out of London.

George-street, Opposite the Post Office.
5470

TO TAILORS AND BUYERS OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS.
EXTENSIVE IMPORTATION OF BROAD CLOTHS, PILOTS, BEAVERS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND TRIMMINGS.

M'ARTHUR, LITTLE, AND CO., have opened a large and well-selected assortment of Goods, which, for quality, style, and cheapness, surpass all previous shipments. Their buyer in the English Markets having taken advantage of the dreadful depression in trade, and made his purchases at a crisis when goods had no relative value, they are fully determined to give their

PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC AT LARGE

the full benefit of the fall in price. They respectfully invite the attention of intending purchasers to their stock of

BROADCLOTHS,
Blacks, blues, rifles, invisible green, browns and drabs
Blue, black, and brown beavers
PILOTS
Black and drab cassimeres and doeskins
Fancy checked and striped doeskins, in great variety, in which will be found several pieces of PRINCE ALBERT CHECKS and 42nd plaids
Cotton cords and moleskins
Plain, checked, and striped tweeds
VESTINGS, Consist of—
Black velvet, armazine and satin, fancy satin, shawl patterns, toilonets, white and buff cashmerets, military quiltings, &c.
Collar velvet, black and drab silk serges
Alpachas, Orleans cloths, Russell cord, and gentian plaid cloakings
Figured skirt linings, cotton velvets, paddings, canvas
Silecias in every variety, black and brown Hollands
Buttons, in endless variety, direct from the manufacturer at Birmingham
Marshall's threads, bindings and coat edgings, silk and twist
With every other article in the trimming department of the very best quality.

British and Foreign Warehouse, 287, Pitt-street, One door north of the Theatre.
6520

NEW DRAPERY GOODS.
EX JANE, CHASELY, ROBERT SAYERS, AND HERALD.

M'ARTHUR, LITTLE, AND CO., in addition to recent importations, have this week landed a large lot of new and fashionable goods, suitable for the present and coming season.

Black satins, satinets, plain and watered ducapes, and gros de Naples
A beautiful article in spun silk tartans
French and British merinos, alpacas, striped and plain
Orleans cloths, printed cashmeres, delaines, ginghams, &c.
[illegible] PLAIDS in every [illegible]
Clan Tartans and Gala [illegible] every width and quality, very cheap
[illegible] SHAWLS and [illegible]
An extensive assortment of [illegible]
TURNOVERS, in netted wool, [illegible]lered
Woollen plaids, embroidered and [illegible]
Cashmeres, Berlin wool goods in great variety.
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Witney and superfine Witney BLANKETS, manufactured by "Hagues, Cook, and Wormald," Dewsbury Mills. These are of a very superior quality, and deserve particular attention
Saxony and Welsh FLANNELS
Domets and scouring flannels
Linen and cotton ticks, furniture chintz and dimity, wax cloth and worsted table covers
Checked druggets, very strong, for crumb-cloths
HEARTH RUGS
Saddler's serge and collar check
And in fact nearly every useful article at present in demand.

287, Pitt-street, One door north of the Theatre.
6518

HATS, HATS, HATS.
NINE CASES JUST LANDED, EX HERALD.

FIVE CASES SUPERIOR BEAVER, of the MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES, Manufactured by one of the first hatters in Oldham, expressly for the undersigned.

Also,
Four cases Paris Velvet Nap Hats.
On sale at reduced prices for cash.

M'ARTHUR, LITTLE, AND CO., 287, Pitt-street.
6519

NEW PRINTS! NEW PRINTS!!

JUST OPENED, Two Cases of very superior fast coloured CAMBRIC and PRINT DRESSES, which, for quality and style, cannot be surpassed, commencing at 3s. the full dress, up to 5s. and 6s. very excellent.

Also, a splendid lot of small pattern PLATE PRINTS, suitable for ladies' morning wrappers and children's frocks.

M. HOLROYD, Settlers' Warehouse, Opposite the Haymarket.
6239

WHITE LEAD, OIL, GLASS, &c.

ON SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned,—
London white lead, first and second quality
Raw and boiled oil, in tins
English Crown glass, assorted, 10 x 8 to 24 x 18
Brushes—plasterers', painters' ground, dusters, and sash tools
Ditto—hair, cloth, hat, and shoe
Saddles and bridles.

6412 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

GALA PLAIDS, SHAWLS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from the Herald, and on Sale at the Stores of the undersigned, the following beautiful assortment of Edinburgh-made Goods:—
Gala plaids, in all the newest styles and best quality
Gala shawls, square and long
Gala scarfs
Cotton shawls
Tweeds
Also,
De laine dresses
Cambric garments
Silk corahs
Striped cotton shirts
Regatta shirtings
An invoice of Townend's hats.

6411 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

PRINTING INK, in kegs of 3 dozen and 6 dozen each, and in barrels of 12 dozen. This ink is Smith's, and Shackell and Lyons' manufacture. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, ex Tropic, Jane, and Robert Syers—
Hennessey's brandy, in hogsheads
Moet's champagne, in three dozen cases
Pickles, in one and two dozen cases
Mustard and capers
Bottled fruits, in three dozen cases
Fancy silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Moleskin trousers, jackets, and waistcoats
White and regatta shirts
Liddiard's prints
Black and coloured Coburgs
Black Parramattas and Orleans
French coutil and satteen stays
French satin and sarsnet ribbons
Swiss and other ginghams
Kidderminster carpeting
Paris silk hats
Bed tick
Morocco skins and roans
French enamel leather
Eight day and other clocks
Floor cloth
Platedware
Cartridge paper
Cutlery
French calf skin boot fronts, &c.

L. AND S. SAMUEL.
Pitt-street, April 7. 1182

ON SALE, by the Undersigned,—
Brandy
B.P. rum
Woodhouse's Marsala, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Sicilian wine, in quarters
Oil, boiled and raw
Pitch
Twine, seaming and shop
Chance, Brothers', window glass
Soda ash and soda
Salt, common, stoved, and rock
Hams, arrowroot
Moleskins and cords, blankets
Cotton checks.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Charlotte-place, opposite Mr. Gosling's.
6535

ALLSOPP'S ALE.—Landing from the Herald, and for sale by the undersigned—
Allsopp's No. 3 Ale, of the 1847 brewing.

6344 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

ALE AND STOUT.

JUST arrived, per Reginald Heber, and on sale by the undersigned—
Tennent's XXX brown stout
" Strong ale
Bottled ale and stout.

The above are stronger than any former shipments of malt liquor of the same brands.

ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street.
March 29. 5542

EAST INDIA RUM, in hogsheads and puncheons, ex Mazeppa and Calypso, on sale very reasonable.

This rum is admissible at the low duty.

HENRY FISHER, City Depôt, Corner of King and George streets.
April 3. 5826

RE-OPENING OF THE LONDON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 364, GEORGE-STREET.

ANTHONY REYNOLDS, begs to inform his old friends and customers, that he has this day opened the above premises, with an entire new stock in the general grocery line; and having made his purchases during the present depressed market, he is enabled to sell at a great reduction on former prices. Private Families are respectfully solicited to give this house a trial; they may rely on being waited on with civility and despatch. Cask and roll butter, from a celebrated dairy, twice a week. An extensive stock of heavy goods on hand, suitable for storekeepers and settlers.

Sydney, April 14. 6574

COARSE PACKING SALT for sale, by S. WILKINSON, JUN., Macquarie-place.
6831

THE undersigned has on hand
200 Beef tierces
250 Pork barrels
500 Tuns tallow casks
And his usual assortment of cooper's ware.

The Trade, as usual, supplied—from 2 gallons to 300 gallons.

LUKE MILWARD, Cooperage, opposite the Old Treasury, George-street.

His usual assortment of ships' Water Casks.
April 13. 6528

FOR SALE.—A fashionable and convenient Cab Phaeton, adapted for one or two horses; also, a set of English Double Harness, they have been in use only a few weeks, and are worthy the attention of any one in quest of a neat turn-out. Apply to W. R[illegible]BBS, Coach-builder, George-street, Opposite the Cathedral.
6377

EMUS FOR SALE.—A pair of fine young emus, reared by hand, and may be seen any day, which have been on the lawn of the Sir Joseph Banks' Hotel, Botany Bay. Apply to W. BEAUMONT, builder, Castlereagh-street, or at the hotel.
April 4. 6025

GLENLEE MILCH COWS.—A few of the above well-known choice cattle, in full milk, are now for sale at Glenlee. The cows milk without their calves. Early application is necessary. 6456

MOST IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, *for the Term of Five Years*, a HOUSE and STORES, situated in one of the best situations in the colony, situated in the town of Gundagui, in the line of Mr. Charles Simpson, the Rose Inn. Comprising as follows:—
1 Store, 36 feet by 20
1 Parlour, 1 sitting-room, 1 bed-room, 15 ft. long,
1 Large detached kitchen,
Stable, and large hut, together with a large garden.

This is one of the best opportunities that could offer itself for a capitalist, and possession will be given immediately. For further particulars inquire at the Stores, Gundagai; or, of Mr. EMANUEL CHABB, Golden Fleece, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

The stock of the stores to be taken at a fair valuation. 6430

FOR SALE, by very easy payments, a large family house, in perfect repair, verandah all round, thirteen apartments and hall; four rooms are twenty-three feet long by sixteen wide, four fifteen by sixteen, the others vary, kitchen, laundry, &c., paddock, orchard, and three acres of valuable vineyard, in all eleven acres, adjoining the estate of J. Norton, Esq., now the residence of the undersigned, to whom apply for particulars, at his coal wharf, Druitt-street.

3821 J P. MACKENZIE.

ADVANCES ON WOOL.

THE Undersigned will make cash advances on Wool, upon its arrival at his Stores, intended for sale either by auction or Private contract, and will, if required, store it for *ninety days previous to sale* RENT FREE.

Commission for effecting sale only ONE PER CENT.

SAMUEL LYONS, Auctioneer, George-street and Charlotte-place.
August 4. 192

WOOL, &c.—The undersigned is a Cash buyer of Wool; or will make liberal advances on WOOL OR PRODUCE, consigned to his friends in England.

Wools re-packed and sorted.

THOMAS HOLT, JUN., 136, George-street South.
244

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of Wool, Sheepskins, and Horse Hides.

THOMAS HALL AND CO. No. 166, Castlereagh-street and Hyde Park.
4657

THE undersigned will purchase Wool, Tallow, and other Colonial Produce, or will make liberal Cash advance thereon, if consigned to Messrs. D. Cooper and Co., London.

COOPER AND HOLT, Waterloo Warehouse.

THE Undersigned will advance on Wool, Tallow, and other Colonial Produce, consigned to Mr. Robert Brooks, London.

R. TOWNS.
Towns' Wharf, Miller's Point, December 3 3876

BARLEY.—The undersigned are purchasers of good samples of Malting Barley, at market prices.

5343 ROBERT AND EDWIN TOOTH.

BARQUE ENNERDALE, FROM LIVERPOOL.

THE above vessel will commence discharging on Friday, the 14th instant, at Buchanan's Wharf.

Consignees are requested to pass entries without delay.

6534 JAMES BUCHANAN.

COTTAGE WANTED.—Wanted, in a quiet neighbourhood, a small Cottage of two or three rooms. The rent must be moderate. Apply to X, at the *Herald* Office.
6833

KING'S SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.

WANTED immediately, an Assistant Master, fully competent to give instruction in writing, arithmetic, and the usual branches of an English education. It is desirable that he should possess a knowledge of the elements of mathematics, and be in a situation to devote himself entirely to the tuition and supervision of the pupils. Testimonials of character and competency will be required; and all applications for the appointment are to be made, either personally or by letter, post-paid, to the Rev. R. FORREST, Parramatta.

April 11. 6404

A MASTER and MISTRESS wanted for the Presbyterian School in connection with the Government, in West Maitland. They must at least be well qualified to impart a good English and mercantile education. The school is a remunerating one, and no rent. Apply to the Rev. R. BLAIN, or any of the Presbyterian Ministers in the colony.

Hinton, April 6. 6396

WANTED, a Clerk, competent to undertake the management of the conveyancing department in an attorney's office. Apply to E. A. H., *Herald* Office.
6143

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted, a first-rate Butcher, who understands salting and packing. Apply to Mr. A. Foss, Pitt-street, between seven and nine in the morning. 6454

WANTED, a Female Cook, Housemaid, and some female house-servants. Apply to G. E. BOULDERSON, General Registry Office, 334, Pitt-street North.
Debts collected. 6545

WANTED, a steady woman as cook and laundress, or as cook and housemaid. Apply at Mrs. RAY's, first house in Botany-street, Chippendale. 6539

WANTED, a man servant as plain Cook, and to look after a horse and carriage. Enquire of Mr. THOMAS SMIDMORE, Camperdown, Newtown Road. 6530

WANTED, a man to work in a garden, and to make himself generally useful. Apply at the *Herald* Office.
6541

WANTED, a stout Lad, who is well acquainted about the town. A good character from his last place indispensable. Apply in the morning hours, at the Colonial Match Manufactory. 6564

SHEPHERDS AND HUTKEEPERS wanted to proceed to Moreton Bay. Wages £15 a year, and a ration of 10 lbs. meat, 10 lbs. flour, 2 lbs. sugar, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tea per week. Apply to E. W. LAYTON AND CO., Bridge-street. 6486

WANTS A SITUATION, on wages or conditions, in the country or inland town, a shoeing-smith, who can do wheelwright and jobbing work. Will be disengaged until the 1st of May, in order to allow persons in the interior time to write.

Address, post-paid, SAMUEL SMITH, Farriers Arms, George-street, Sydney. 6576

FOUND, on the Bathurst Road, a Sum of Money, the loser identifying the same may gain information by applying to Mr. JOHN C. WHITE, Storekeeper, Bathurst. 6552

£50 REWARD.—Whereas some person or persons to me unknown, are in the habit of trespassing on my runs known as Berthong, and Ewe-Ewe, and driving away calves from their mothers' sides, my property, and marking them as follows, viz.:

MALES.
Some of them J on the rump off side
" " J on the thigh off side
" " JC on the thigh near side
FEMALES.
" " M on rump off side
" " RR on thigh near side
" " JR on thigh near side

And whereas such calves have now returned to the above runs, with those marks on, and are now at their mothers' feet, suckling: I hereby offer a reward of fifty pounds to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons so offending. Apply to

EDWARD RYAN, Yallong, Yass; or to COOPER AND HOLT, Sydney.
6523

£5 REWARD.—IF STRAYED £1; IF STOLEN, £5.—Lost, from Macquarie Fields, near Liverpool, a Dark Grey Gelding, stands about 14½ hands high, about 5 years old, branded 4 under mane. If strayed, a reward of £1 will be given upon the horse being delivered to Mr. Tarlaud, Superintendent, at Macquarie Fields. If stolen, a reward (will be paid by John Hosking, Esq.,) of £5, upon the conviction of the thief or thieves. 6054

STOLEN.—From the Mudgee Mail when last robbed, an order drawn by Mr. Archer, in favour of Mr. William Lawson, Sen., on Mr. James Walker, Wallerawong, for £21 (Twenty-one Pounds). On the face of the order it is made payable by Mr. Betts to M. A. Brown, or his order only. This is to caution all persons from taking said order, as payment of the same has been stopped. 6170

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

TO LET, with or without the STORES, the commodious residence and premises of Mr. A. SILLITOE, opposite ST. JAMES's CHURCH, replete with every comfort and convenience, consisting of dining and breakfast rooms on the ground floor, two very handsome suites of six rooms each on the first and second floors, (including drawing-rooms, &c.,) together with three excellent Cellars, detached Kitchens, &c.

They are admirably adapted besides for Barrister's Chambers, Solicitor's or Attorney's Offices, or any occupation requiring extensive accommodation, &c.

Apply to Mr. STUBBS, at the Mart, King-street; or on the Premises, between the hours of 9 and 12 in the forenoon.

Sydney, February 21. 347

TO LET,—Rose Bay Cottage and Grounds, Cleveland House and Grounds; a few Swamps near the City boundaries suitable for Market Gardeners, and several country properties. The latter will be let at a nominal rental to good tenants. Apply to Mr. JAMES COOPER, Engehurst, Glenmore Road, the second gate from Mr. Cape's. 5521

SALES BY AUCTION.

HOLLOW-WARE, JUST LANDED EX HERALD.
TO IRONMONGERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, APRIL 14,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Superior assortment of Hollow-ware, comprising—
Oval boilers, 3 to 10 gallons
Tea ditto
Saucepans, various sizes
Tea kettles
Frying pans

Terms at sale. 6448

SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY.
JUST LANDED.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 510, George-street,
THIS DAY, APRIL 14.
At 11 o'clock precisely,
THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY, viz.:—
Phlemes
Sheep, foot, and pocket knives, two and three blades
Wharncliffe and sportsmen's ditto, ditto ditto
Strike fire, Kent, 3½ inch ditto, ditto ditto
Pruning and lock and budder ditto
Ivory handled table sets
Tip table sets
Butchers', cooks', and shoe knives
Scissors and steels
Shoemakers' awls and tacks

Terms at sale. 6449

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS,
FROM BAILY, BROTHERS, CORNHILL.
TO STATIONERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. R. FAWCETT
Will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
ON SATURDAY, 15TH APRIL,
At 11 o'clock precisely.

ONE CASE of Splendid Engravings, consisting of—
Sets of Hunting, coloured, very handsome
Ditto Post Horses, ditto
Ditto Coach Horses, ditto
The Mail Coach, ditto
St. James's, ditto
St. Giles's, ditto
The Lost Beauty, plain
Ditto ditto, coloured
Independence, prints
The Dog Fancier, coloured
Sir Tatton Sykes, winner of the Doncaster Great St. Leger, 1846
Pyrrhus, the first winner of the Derby Stakes, 1846
Mendicant, winner of the Oaks Stakes, 1846
Cossack, winner of the Derby Stakes, 1847
Bubble and Squeak

On view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale. 6573

WOOL, SOLE LEATHER, BASILS, AND BACON.

MR. R. FAWCETT
Will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
ON SATURDAY, 15TH APRIL,
At half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
7 BALES OF WOOL
97 sides sole leather
64 dozen basils
20 sides bacon

Terms—Cash. 6571

BEST ENGLISH CURLED HORSE-HAIR.

MR. R. FAWCETT
Will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
ON SATURDAY, 15TH APRIL,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
4 CASKS best English curled Horse-hair, in quantities to suit all classes of buyers.

Terms at sale. 6572

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At Campbell Town,
ON TUESDAY, 18TH APRIL,
Brood mares, saddle horses, dairy cows, working bullocks, all of the best description, and without any reserve. 6407

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

April 13.—Euphrates, ship, 567 tons, Captain Monro, from London, having left the Downs on the 24th December. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boyd, Miss Clark, Miss Richardson, Mr. D. P. M'Ewen, Miss Dow, Mr. Broughton, Mr. Syers, Mr. Creed, Mr. and Mrs. Clyme, Mr. and Mrs. Bordman, Mr. and Mrs. Charleton, Mr. and Mrs. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. Michael, Miss Reynolds, two Misses Potts, Mr. Mackay, and Mr. Boutcher.

DEPARTURES.

April 13.—Emu, barque, 281 tons, Captain Smith for London. Passengers—Mr. Charles M'Millan, Mr. J. Greaves, Mr. H. Ximenes, and Mr. T. Wortmann.

April 13.—Christina, brig, 120 tons, Captain Saunders, for Port Phillip. Passengers—Miss Shannon, Mr. Black, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Lightbody and four children, Mr. H. Black, three Misses Black, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Giffin, Mr. and Mrs. M'Carman and son, Mr. R. Kanna, Mr. and Mrs. Walmsley and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Stone and child, Mr. and Mrs. Whitson and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. M'Laughlin and three children, Mr. T. Neads.

April 13.—Rebecca Sims, American ship, 400 tons, Captain Taber, for the South Sea Fishery.

CLEARANCES.

April 13.—Phoebe, schooner, 89 tons, Captain Bennett, for Port Phillip. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. James Wright and two children, Mr. and Miss Dawes, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Warrell, Miss Manning, Mrs. Doyle, Mr. Gross, and Mr. R. Ackersley.

April 13.—Peri, brig, 145 tons, Captain Gwatkin, for Launceston via Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Phoebe, for Port Phillip; Peri, for Launceston, via Newcastle; Palmyra, for Auckland; Jane, for Guam.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 13.—Bee, 12, Johnson, from Kiama, with 500 bushels wheat, 60 kegs butter; Matilda Ann, 39, Wood, from the Richmond River, with 2700 feet cedar, 340 cedar boards, 1 cask tallow; Magnet, 18, Millham, from Brisbane Water, with 500 feet timber, 1700 palings, 8000 laths; Echo, 21, Thompson, from Brooks, with 22 tons potatoes; Dolphin, 17, Sugden from Jerringong, with 12 tons potatoes; Lucy Ann, 35, Parry, from the Richmond River, with 19,000 feet cedar; Trial, 20, Wells, from the Hawkesbury River, with 600 bushels shells; Amphitrite, 17, Lethbridge, from the Hunter, with 700 bushels wheat; Traveller's Bride, 30, Anderson, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; Emma, 23, Goodwin, from the Hunter, with 30 bushels maize.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

April 13.—Velocity, 138, Cooney, from Newcastle, in ballast; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; Trial, 20, Wells, for the Hawkesbury River, in ballast; Elizabeth, 31, Hutton, for Newcastle, in ballast; Matilda, 16, Woods, for the Moruya River, with sundries; Amphitrite, 17, Lethbridge, for the Hunter, with sundries; Traveller's Bride, 30, Lethbridge, for Newcastle, in ballast.

IMPORTS.

April 13.—Euphrates, ship, 567 tons, Captain Monro, from London: 40 boxes tin plates, 100 bundles iron hoop, 30 sheets lead, 40 kegs white lead, 31 pockets hops, 40 chests tea, 10 carotels currants; 12 quarter-casks Spanish wine, 5 bales slops, 4 casks horse hair, 100 cans oil, 10 hogsheads porter, 8 cases merchandise, Lamb and Parbury; 8 bundles wire, 2 casks, A. Gravely; 2 barrels almonds, 10 barrels raisins, 90 one-eighth and 60 quarter-drums figs, 101 cases and 3 bales merchandise, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 18 hogsheads beer, M. Charlton; 12 hogsheads porter, 4 puncheons rum, Syer, Brothers; 468 casks bottled beer, 50 hogsheads porter, 20 hogsheads Spanish wine, 1 cask butter, 25 quarter-casks brandy, 9 bales and 1 cask merchandise, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 52 hogsheads and 23 puncheons B.P. rum, 1 cask preserves, 3 cases stationery, 16 tierces refined sugar, 30 pockets hops, 1 case merchandise, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 53 cans spirits of turpentine, 103 cans oilmen's stores, G. Thorne; 20 quarter-casks and 10 hogsheads Spanish wine, J. Taylor; 32 crates 13 casks and 2 boxes British manufactures, H. W. Hamilton; 18 hogsheads B.P. rum, 40 hogsheads porter, Smith and Campbell; 112 puncheons malt, 67 casks bottled ale, 10 hogsheads brandy; 15 puncheons rum, R. and E. Tooth; 50 hogsheads porter, 8 bales merchandise, Thacker and Co.; 25 hogsheads beer, 1 box, Cooper and Holt; 2 pipes 4 hogsheads and 15 quarter-casks Teneriffe wine, 10 cases Portugal wine, 3 butts 4 hogsheads 17 cases and 4 quarter-casks Spanish wine, 23 barrels merchandise, J. S. Willis; 20 hogsheads brandy, 10 puncheons rum, Brown and Co.; 2 cases hats, 220 casks 2 cases and 2 bales British goods, L. and S. Samuel; 11 bales paper, Kemp and Fairfax; 4 hogsheads 8 quarter-casks and 8 octaves Madeira wine, J. W. Dealing; 13 cases Portugal wine, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 5 hogsheads brandy, 10 puncheons rum, 11 bales and 12 cases merchandise, Swain, Webbs, and Co.; 31 cases and 6 bales British manufactures, Dawson and Thompson; 5 casks and 12 cases tin plates, 2 casks lead, H. Dangar; 2 bales isinglass, 1 case, E. C. Weekes; 2 bales books, Australian Subscription Library; 2 cases, Government; 6 bales, 26 cases, 1 crate, 9 casks, and 2 bundles merchandise, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 60 bundles steel, 4 crates, 2 cases, 3 packages merchandise, G. Wyer; 1 case gold watches, L. and S. Spyer; 1 case toys, J. Arthur (Bathurst) 15 hogsheads rum, F. Gunson; 3 cases plated ware, Birnstingl; 1 case and 9 casks wine, 4 cases musical instruments, 11 cases, 2 casks, 64 packages, W. S. Boyd; 1 case, P. Pavone; 8 bales, 48 cases, 3 packages merchandise, W. Walker and Co.; 1 case saddlery, W. H. Wiseman (care of Thacker and Co.); 1 case plants, A. Lindsey; 7 cases, T. Perkins; 2 casks, 4 bundles, B. Thompson; 1 case, J. Bailey; 9 cases paper, W. Moffitt; 3 cases, Martyn and Combes; 1 cask, 1 bale, 2 cases, W. Beames; 2 bales, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 73 cases and 36 bales British manufactures, C. Newton, Brothers; 3 bundles, 1 case, Lawrence; 2 cases, D. Davis; 1076 bars 118 bundles and 21 plates iron, S. Davis; 1 case, Billingham; 4 cases, Lane and Co.; 780 bundles iron, 39 bundles steel, 36 bundles spades, 241 bars flat iron, 2083 bars round iron, 1 weighing machine, 29 cases 90 casks 7 bales 193 bags and 1 bundle British goods, J. and J. Levick; 78 cases 34 casks and 22 bales merchandise, Order.

EXPORTS.

April 13.—Phoebe, schooner, 89 tons, Captain Bennett, for Port Phillip: 1 case, W. Dean; 3 trunks shoes, D. Holbrow; 150 boiler plates, 31 logs cedar, Gilchrist and Alexander; 4 hogsheads porter, Aspinwall and Porter; 35 cases oilman's stores, T. Chalder; 1 case matches, J. Wortmann; 1 case, D. Jones and Co.; 2 casks raisins, George Thorne; 21 tons coals, 10,000 feet cedar, W. Brown; 1 case stationery, F. Sands; 1 case glass, L. Cetta; 15 packages merchandise, 1 case hats, H. J. Hart; 1 case, Metcalf; 21 packages, A. Dunn; 20 cases gin, Porter and Peek; 1 package, J. Wright; 10 packages, M. Joseph; 1 case, W. Crego; 144 cases oilman's stores, H. Cohen and Son.

April 13.—Peri, brig, 145 tons, Captain Gwatkin, for Launceston via Newcastle: 1 case stationery, J. S. Willis; 1 case prints, 12 cases wine, original cargo.

COLONIAL WHALERS AT SEA.

(With their last Reports.)

Pocklington, barque, 200 tons, Bolger, hence 17th November, 1846; put into the Bay of Islands 17th March, 1847, clean. Captain and others, owners.

Jane, barque, 250 tons, Fowler, hence 31st October, 1846; spoken by the Genii, on the 8th January, 1848, with 510 barrels sperm. Fotheringham, owner.

Rebecca, barque, 343 tons, Macdonald, hence 31st August, 1846; spoken by the Gem, on the 7th November 1847, with 640 barrels sperm oil. B. Boyd and Co., owners.

Lady Blackwood, barque, 354 tons, Cooper, hence the 20th March, 1847; spoken by the American ship Rebecca Sims, on the 7th December, with 460 barrels sperm. Towns, owner.

Lindsays, barque, 219 tons, Brazier, hence the 3rd May, 1847; put into Port Stephens on the 5th February, with 130 barrels sperm. Captain Williamson, owner.

Proteus, barque, 254 tons, Elliott, hence the 19th May, 1847; put into Port Stephens on the 27th February, with 320 barrels sperm. Fotheringham, owner.

Nelson, barque, 246 tons, Spurling, hence the 12th July, 1847; spoken by the American ship Rebecca Sims, on the 7th December, 1847, with 360 barrels sperm. Fotheringham, owner.

Tigress, brig, 102 tons, Eury; hence the 14th July, 1847; spoken by the Genii on the 10th January, 1848, with 160 barrels sperm oil. Fotheringham, owner.

Fame, barque, 263 tons, Keane, hence the 2nd August, 1847; spoken by the American ship Winslow, on the 5th February, with 50 barrels sperm oil, Boyd and Co., owners.

Lucy Ann, barque, 214 tons, Beires, hence the 7th September, 1847; spoken by the Margaret, on the 3rd December, with 100 barrels sperm oil. Boyd and Co., owners.

Scamander, brig, 102 tons, Abbey, hence the 3rd October, 1847; reported by the Elizabeth off Erromanga on the 24th October, clean. Fotheringham, owner.

Jane, barque, 350 tons, Lee, hence the 26th October, 1847; spoken by the American whaler Pacific, on the 4th February, 1848, with 120 barrels sperm oil. R. Towns, owner.

Woodlark, barque, 246 tons, Smith, hence the 16th November, 1847, with 370 barrels sperm oil on board; spoken by the American barque Lexington, on the 16th December, with the same quantity. Fotheringham, owner.

Terror, barque, 257 tons, Long, hence the 4th January, 1848. Boyd and Co., owners.

Edward, schooner, 87 tons, Truscott, hence the 2nd March, 1848. Boyd and Co., owners.

Australian, barque, 308 tons, Wiles, hence the 12th March, 1848. Cooper and Holt, owners.

Margaret, brig, 184 tons, Jameson, hence the 18th March, 1848; Boyd and Co., owners.

Genii, brig, 160 tons, Oliver, hence the 11th April, 1846. Blaxland, owner.

The Euphrates has made a fair passage of 110 days from the Downs. She reports having spoken on the 9th February, in latitude 28·51 south, longitude 25·42 west. The barque Philip Laing, from the Clyde the 29th November, bound for New Zealand.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

April.		Sun rises	Sun sets	High water morn	High water even
14	FRIDAY	6 24	5 35	6 47	6 14

Full Moon, 25 m. to 1, A.M., April 19.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1848.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

ALARMISTS.

Wool is cheap. Labour is dear. Sheep and cattle are consequently not in request. Their owners are therefore in low spirits. Wool continues to grow, cattle still fatten, but they are not what price-current people call, buoyant in the market, for money. Stock-holders start the old wolf-cry of ruin, and annihilation; a cry which is not remarkably adapted for the restoration of public confidence. It is amusing to behold the pleasure men take in alarming each other, and in contributing to a calamity, they all seem so anxious to avert.

We are *not* to be ruined in the year of grace 1848, more than we have been ruined at any previous period. Is there anything inscrutably difficult of comprehension, in our present state? We think not. Is there anything very terrible in it, to capitalists in general? No. Colonial stock-holders suffer, and always must suffer, upon every great disturbance in the commercial interests of England. Whenever money is very scarce there, the greatest purchasing power is crippled, and consequently the price of wool falls. It falls however only to rise again. The cause is but temporary, and the effect must correspond. The rise however may not take place before some are ruined, who have never been prudent enough to allow any margin in their means, for these occasional disturbances in price. They cannot perhaps meet their engagements, or pay their wages. They must sell. But it is the nature of people with money in their pockets, only to buy, when things are dear and to let them alone, when they are cheap. The flock owner then sets up the cry—"What is to become of us?" sheep and cattle are valueless; they are inconvertible for money;"—and then he is disgusted that cautious young men do not bid with spirit. There is no help for it. The indebted, however, are not the colony. They must suffer in all places, and in all time.

But for those who are not obliged to sell, sheep and cattle are in the main, valuable as before. With such proprietors, the depression of the time passes away like a cloud from the sun. They must retrench it is true. They have not so much money to spend with the shopkeepers of the city, nor can these latter be as good customers as before to the wholesale merchants. All classes suffer by sympathy, and "things in general are dull." But in a little while England again begins to emerge from her "slough of Despond." Money again becomes sufficiently plentiful with her, for all the exchanges of her vast community. Wool again goes up, and with it the spirits of the growers—again to go down—and up, and down again, until trade and wool growers shall be no more. It is consonant with what Philosopher Square calls "the fitness of things," that it should be so. Trade and commerce beautifully regulate themselves, and when any community seem fast hastening to general insolvency, they are also as certainly hastening to the culminating point of their next period of prosperity.

Let us look then to our lands and our labour market, and keep our spirits up. Our Legislature does not set us a sprightly example in this respect. The tone of a late debate, indeed, has suggested these observations. A more melancholy discussion, than that upon the exiles, we do not remember. In listening to it, one might have imagined prosperity to be dead, and the members of the Legislative Council assembled at "the wake." From Mr. Dangar—who was as pathetic as so obstinately comfortable a looking gentleman can ever hope to be—to Mr. Darvall, whose legislative countenance was more successfully suggestive of sorrowful thought, the speakers generally were eloquent upon ruin and bankruptcy. "All the old substantial colonists were moving towards the Insolvent Court." "Capitalists were fast becoming reduced to the condition of labourers." Only "glimmering tapers" were seen "on the other side of—almost impassable swamps." "A total" *bouleversement* of society was taking place, according to the honorable member for Durham, Mr. Donaldson, "who" said "he felt deeply upon the subject," and who certainly seemed to speak from the very bottom of his——waistcoat. Thus did honorable members work each other up, even as we sometimes see school boys snatch a fearful joy, from the discussion of ghosts, and haunted houses, each narrator improving upon his predecessor, until to their roused fancies, as they glance over their shoulders, and huddle together, "nothing is, but what is not."

These concerted pieces of melancholy are not useful, nor do the performers seem to be sincere. For, strange to say, our imaginary insolvents appropriately closed the debate, by withdrawing to the speaker's room, and subscribing (some five or six of them) on the spot, £140 towards the relief of the family of a late member of their own house. We are glad, therefore, to see, that all the gold and silver have not as yet "re-entered into the bowels of the earth," and that the consummation of the general ruin is postponed for the present.

SYDNEY NUISANCES.

Considering that in Sydney and its neighbourhood there dwell more than fifty thousand souls, or one-third of the entire population of the Middle District, and one-fourth of that of the whole colony; that these numbers are rapidly increasing, and becoming more and more condensed in their juxtaposition; that this process of growth and condensation is going on chiefly with the humbler classes, as is shown by the character of the new dwelling-houses springing up in every quarter, for the most part contracted in their dimensions to the smallest habitable scale, and crowded together without regard to neatness, comfort, cleanliness, or health—we do think some attention ought to be paid, by some or other of the authorities, to the sanitary condition of the place.

We have, it is true, our regulations for the alignment of street frontages, which trample on the rights of property; our Building Act, which contents itself with precautions against the single contingency of fire; our Police Act, which has long been left to profound repose amid the leaves of the statute book; and our Act of Incorporation, which, after a more than five years' experiment, has yet to prove itself equal to the duties it was expected to perform. We have all these. And, having these, our city swarms with nuisances. In our streets, and lanes, and alleys, the "happy stage of life" is liberally encouraged—

> "Its mimic ships to guide
> Down the kennel's *dirty* tide."

A picker up of unconsidered trifles might any day, in the course of a forenoon's excursion along the thoroughfares of this Great Metropolis, load his waggon with such remnants of civilization as broken bottles and broken pitchers, old tin pots and pannikins, scraps of iron hoops, strips of ancient garments of either sex, woollen and linen, offals which our pampered curs disdain, rotten potatoes, with interesting varieties of deceased animals and birds in every stage of decomposition. The man who is curious in olfactory delicacies may regale his nostrils with the rarest odours, wafted on the breeze from pigsties, shambles, boiling-down establishments, slaughter-houses, and flower-gardens of that sort innumerable. The enquirer after truth, touching the powers of human endurance, who would know what amount of nuisance fifty thousand well-to-do British subjects will quietly sit down under, when they have a Government to protect them, and a legislature to make laws for them, and a municipal body chosen by themselves for the express purpose of taking care of their local interests, should prosecute his studies in the seaport capital of New South Wales.

We have been led into these edifying reflections by observing a movement, or the signification of an intention to move that there be a movement, in the neglected pathway of sanitary reform. An honorable member of our Legislative Council has given notice, that he will move, "That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of removing slaughter-houses beyond the boundaries of the city of Sydney." We thank him for the step, for it is in the right direction. But let him not repeat his postponements, or he may lose the session. Though he is perhaps not the best qualified man in the House, in point of energy and judgment, for the task he proposes to undertake, yet that task is of so much importance to this thronged and nuisance-ridden city, that we do hope he will not be thwarted in the attempt. The subject needs no laborious or prolonged investigation. The evil to be remedied is too notorious to be questioned; the remedy to be applied is too simple to need much skill in the prescription, or much time in the application.

These slaughter-houses, as they now exist, are about the most intolerable of all our municipal annoyances. Whether, by stringent legislation for their better management, they might be made perfectly inoffensive where they now stand, it is not our present business to enquire. We point to them as an abomination, and entreat that the abomination may be put down. There they are, pouring out their complicated stenches, and ever and anon letting loose upon our crowded streets a furious brute or two, to wreak his horned vengeance upon men, women, and children. Let the slaughter-houses be made *harmless*, or let them be *banished*, we care not which; but one or other the citizens are entitled to demand.

We perceive that some of our carcass-butchers have sent up a petition, "praying the Council will not sanction the removal of their slaughter-houses, or otherwise grant them ample compensation." The first part of their prayer ought not to be listened to for a moment. The health and comfort of the inhabitants are not to be sacrificed to the convenience of the butchers. We would, however, give them compensation—not "ample," but such as they may prove to be fair and reasonable. The public have suffered the nuisance to grow up from the very foundation of the colony; the public ought, therefore, to pay the just cost, whatever that may be, of putting it down. At *any* price, the people of Sydney implore deliverance from this crying evil.

(From a London Correspondent.)

London, 14th December, 1847.

I avail myself of the departure of the Euphrates to send you a few lines on matters occurring here, which are of interest to the colony.

Perhaps the matter of the most prominent interest is the "great Bank Case," which came on before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Friday last, the 10th instant, and continued to be argued on Saturday, on Monday, and to-day, when the addresses of counsel closed. At the rising of the Court it was announced it would sit again on the 16th instant; but it was not stated whether judgment would be then pronounced or not. It is of course impossible to say how it will be decided. Both parties seem to have equal hopes and fears, and it seems, familiarly speaking, to be a toss up which side is to win. A much more certain matter is the vast expense of a Privy Council Appeal, and any parties engaged in one cannot but come to the conclusion in their own mind, that they are quite as likely to have substantial justice at the hands of a full Court in the colony, as by appeal to the Privy Council. The lords who have sat on the Bank Case are Lords Brougham, Campbell, and Langdale; Sir S. Lushington and Mr. Pemberton Leigh. The appellants, as well as the respondents, had each four counsel, the leaders being Mr. Bethel, Q. C., and Sir Fitzroy Kelly. Two counsel on each side are only permitted to address the Court.

The day before the Bank Case came on, the same lords were engaged on another appeal case from your Court, viz., that of Captain Flint against Messrs. Walker, of Sydney, when the appeal was dismissed, and the decree of your Equity Court, in the Walkers' favour, was affirmed, with costs.

You will observe, in the *Morning Herald* of yesterday, a report (which you may probably extract, although apparently but a very sorry specimen of the craft) of a meeting held for the purpose of promoting emigration. The colony has to thank Mr. A. Boyd for his exertions in this matter, and such demonstrations will, it is to be hoped, have an influence in the proper quarter. You will observe in to-day's papers that last evening, in the House of Lords, Lord Monteagle brought the subject of Emigration under notice, by asking Earl Grey whether the Government had received from the Colonial Governors information on the subject of Emigration, and whether such would be made public? to which the reply was, that "a great mass of very important information" had been received on the subject, and it is to be laid on the table before the Recess (now soon to take place.) Parliament is to adjourn till the 3rd February next.

In the Commons, likewise, you will observe, that Mr. Ewart, after presenting two petitions from Van Diemen's Land, one deprecating the Transportation System, the other praying for a re-appropriation of the Land Fund for purposes of Emigration, made enquiry as to the recent sending out of 500 convicts to Van Diemen's Land, wishing to know whether they had been sent for the purpose of transportation, or by way of transit to some ulterior destination; and as to whether it was intended that any of them should be permanently settled in Van Diemen's Land? To which Sir George Grey replied, that a portion of these convicts had been sent to Van Diemen's Land upon tickets of leave—others to Port Phillip with conditional pardons; and that no restraint was put upon the latter class, provided they returned not to this country.

I observe that the Mount Stuart Elphinstone has been taken up to convey convicts to your part of the world, and to touch at Gibraltar, there, no doubt, to take in men who have been serving part of their time on Government Works.

It would certainly seem a premium on crime the system now pursued. Convicts are, as before, found in food, in clothing, in house room, and finally in a free passage to a country where they can obtain high wages and ample subsistence. If the Government would do as much for many who have never put the country to the expense of trial and conviction, it might, in a much greater degree, tend to diminish crime.

A debate of interest took place in the House last night on the subject of New Zealand, on the occasion of Mr. Labouchere bringing in a Bill to authorise the suspension of some portions of the recently enacted Constitution for that colony.

The necessity for so very quickly abrogating, or at least suspending the operation of, a measure so recently passed through the legislature, is a strong instance of the inexpediency and impropriety of making laws for a community at 18,000 miles distance. In the course of the debate the Bishop of New Zealand was highly eulogized by several of the speakers, although his mode of acting in relation to the Government measure did not pass without censure.

You will doubtless have observed that Mr. T. F. Elliott has been advanced from the post of chief of the Land Emigration Board to be Joint-Assistant Under Colonial Secretary, along with Mr. Herman Merivale, whose appointment preceded his by a few weeks on the retirement of Mr. Stephen. With Earl Grey at the head of the department, and with these two gentlemen in office, I entertain sanguine hopes that representation made by the colonists will meet with every consideration; but the wisest of plans is to pull with the Executive, and not to act too much in opposition. The desired end is thus far more likely to be attained; and the Government and the Governor ought not to have diversity of interests.

December 18.—The decision by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Bank case will not be given till their sittings in February next.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday.

The Speaker took the chair at half-past three o'clock.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF OFFICIALS.

Mr. LOWE, in pursuance of notice given by him to the honorable the Colonial Secretary, begged to ask that honorable gentleman what was the rate of salary paid to Mr. Justice Therry during his leave of absence in England; of Mr. Justice Manning during his temporary occupation of the Bench; of the acting Solicitor-General; and of the acting Commissioner of Insolvent Estates,—and also from what source these salaries were paid.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, in reply to the question of the honorable member, begged to inform him—that Mr. Justice Therry would receive half salary during his leave of absence. That Mr. Justice Manning would receive the full salary of £1500 per annum whilst filling Mr. Therry's place; and that the acting Solicitor-General, and the acting Commissioner of Insolvent Estates were in receipt of half the salaries voted for these two offices. The salaries thus paid were provided for by the schedules of the Constitutional Act, and were paid for out of those schedules, except that of Mr. Justice Therry, for which he could not answer, but he believed it would be paid out of the same source.

SAVINGS' BANK.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the reading of His Excellency's Message with the Savings' Bank Bill.

The Message having been read,

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the Bill be read a third time. The objects of it might be very briefly stated. The first clause was intended for the purpose of enabling the legal estate of the Savings' Banks of New South Wales and Port Phillip in all lands, mortgages, grants, &c., to be vested in law in the Vice President for the time being of each Bank respectively, for the benefit of the depositors. In the last Act passed by the Council on this subject, it was intended to give this power, but from a defect in the wording of the Act, the second clause provided that the funds of the Savings' Bank might be invested at interest in loans to the Government on the security of debentures, to be expended in works of general public utility, such debentures not to be negociable, but made payable by instalments, with interest at the rate of five per cent., and notice to be given to the Colonial Treasurer before any such instalment should become due or payable. The Bill also provided that a certain notice should be required to enable the withdrawal of deposits.

The Bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

APPROPRIATION BILL OF 1846.

Mr. WENTWORTH begged to ask the Colonial Secretary whether the Government in the colony had received intimation that the Appropriation Bill of 1846 had been disallowed by Her Majesty.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY begged to inform the honorable member that the Appropriation Bill of 1846 had not been disallowed by Her Majesty.

THIRD READINGS.

The Country Towns Police Bill, and the Bushranging Bill, were read a third time and passed, and ordered to be presented to His Excellency the Governor, by the Speaker, the Colonial Treasurer, and the Auditor-General.

The Council adjourned at four o'clock, till Tuesday next.

COUNCIL PAPERS.

LICENSED STATIONS BEYOND THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.

SYDNEY DISTRICT.

A return of the number of Licensed Occupants; the number of Licenses held by one Occupant; the number of Runs or Stations for which separate Licenses have been taken out; the estimated quantity of Land under Licensed Occupation; the quantity and description of Stock depastured; and the amount of License Fees in each Commissioner's District beyond the Settled Districts, exclusive of Port Phillip:—

District	Number of Licensed Occupants	Number of Runs for which separate Licenses have been taken out	One License	Two Licenses	Three Licenses	Four Licenses	Five Licenses	Six Licenses	Seven Licenses	Eight Licenses	Nine Licenses	Ten Licenses	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Amount of License Fees
Monaro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Murrumbidgee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lachlan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wellington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bligh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liverpool Plains	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New England	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Darling Downs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M'Leay River	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarence River	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moreton Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	1,011	1,365	810	133	38	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.

(GENERAL SUMMARY.)

District.	Total number of Licenses.	Estimated extent of Runs. (Square miles.)	Stock: Horses.	Stock: Cattle.	Stock: Sheep.	License Fees.
Portland Bay	323	9,477	3,301	91,326	1,411,411	£6,103 0 0
Western Port	278	6,210	2,374	44,010	887,316	3,467 10 0
Gipps Land	89	1,844	679	37,372	105,687	1,078 10 0
Murray	160	6,840	1,384	67,128	330,386	1,922 10 0
Wimmera	101	6,015	430	14,432	401,700	1,447 10 0
Totals	963	30,304	8,174	244,267	3,146,920	£13,020 0 0

EMIGRATION.

Copy of Despatch from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, London, to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
9, Park-street, Westminster,
3rd November, 1847.

Sir,—The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners having received authority from the Secretary of State for the colonies to collect and send out to New South Wales, as speedily as practicable, a body of about five thousand emigrants, I am directed by the Board to transmit to you for the information of the Governor, the enclosed documents, which will be employed in carrying out the measure.—No. 1. Instructions to the selecting agents. 2. Regulations under which the emigrants are to be selected. 3. Tender and charter party. 4. Surgeon's Instructions. 5. Inspection List for remarks of despatching officer on the emigrants.

I am at the same time to state that it is the intention to apportion the people equally between the Sydney and Port Phillip districts, and to select them from England, Scotland, and Ireland, taking a share from each division of the kingdom. The emigrants in the first three or four ships, however, will probably consist either wholly, or in great part, of Irish, as from the public works in progress in this country, and the harvest, it was found difficult to collect any number of suitable emigrants from England and Scotland, without incurring a longer delay in commencing the emigration than would have been acceptable to the colony. The Board considered it advisable, under these circumstances, to avail themselves at once of the numerous applications from Ireland, rather than to wait till the exertions they are making for collecting emigrants in the other parts of the United Kingdom should produce their results. The Hydrabad, therefore, is filled with Irish, and the Lady Peel takes out about half her complement of the same class. These vessels are now both at Plymouth, and will sail in a few days, the former for Sydney and the latter for Port Phillip. Other ships will be sent out at such intervals as may be found practicable. They will be despatched from London and Plymouth, as the Board find it not only more economical, but advisable in several points of view, rather to pay the cost of bringing the emigrants to one or two settled places of embarkation where the requisite establishments for their reception and examination exist, than to send round the ships to take the people on board at Irish or Scotch ports.

From the enclosed form of charter party you will observe that the whole of the passage money is payable in this country by the Commissioners, on receipt of certificates that the emigrants had been properly treated on the voyage, safely landed in the colony, and the stipulation of the charter party duly fulfilled. In the framing of this document, and of the instructions to the surgeon, the Commissioners have not lost sight of Mr. Merewether's suggestions, which were forwarded to this country in Sir George Gipps's despatch of the 31st March, 1846, but have adopted such of them, as they considered, on deliberation, could be conveniently carried out by them. Amongst others, they have made use of Mr. Merewether's judicious proposal, that some additional allowance should be assigned to surgeons, proportioned to the length of service, merely making some little modification in the scale he suggested.

The Commissioners are in daily expectation of the official confirmation of this arrangement.

I have the honour, &c.,
S. WALCOTT,
Secretary.

E. Deas Thomson, Esq., &c.

VACCINE INSTITUTION.

Letter from the Health Officer, to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Vaccine Institution, Sydney,
19th January, 1848.

Sir,—I am happy in this my first annual report to be enabled to state that, up to the present time, the intent of the Government, in the formation of this establishment, has been fully carried out.

My efforts, though unceasing, and assisted by many medical gentlemen, for the first half of the year 1847, were totally unavailing; I failed to produce the true Jennerian vesicle from the lymph obtained from numerous places, though some of it recent.

From all medical works on the subject, and from my own experience on the coast of Africa, and in the West Indies, I was aware of the difficulty of keeping up the vaccine virus in an active state in warm climates; yet I was sanguine that my time and attention being more immediately devoted to such purpose, success would follow; indeed as from the period I obtained lymph, which has by its active state enabled me to report the efficiency of this institution, no failure of its direct application has occurred under my observation, I am in hope that I shall now be able to preserve it thus.

On the 6th of July, 1847, I obtained from the principal medical officer of Van Diemen's Land four charges of vaccine lymph; one point proved successful, and from this vesicle have I been enabled to distribute 260 charges to professional as well as, in a few instances, to non-professional applicants. I have not as yet received the returns I expect, of the number vaccinated by those supplied directly from the institution, nor would these, if received, give a full return of the number vaccinated in this colony, as I am aware lymph has been forwarded by medical men to others in different places. I have also forwarded lymph to New Zealand, to Adelaide, Tahiti, the Society and Friendly Islands. The number successfully vaccinated by me is 275, but I shall, in a short time, be enabled to forward a tolerably accurate return of the number vaccinated in Sydney, having supplied the profession here, I should think individually, with lymph.

The inhabitants of Sydney, particularly of the humbler classes, seem to be but periodically moved as to the necessity of vaccination; when every medical man has abundance of applicants, few medical men will refuse the really poor in his neighbourhood, while the mechanic and others willingly pay the fee in many instances demanded for the operation; thus already have the number of applicants to this institution diminished considerably. I am in hopes, however, that by drawing public attention to this establishment, and by continued exertion on my part, I shall, in my next, as in this report, declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the true cow-pock is being actively diffused throughout this colony.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ARTHUR SAVAGE,
Health Officer.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

Before His Honor the Primary Judge.

SMITH v. SALTING.

Mr. Broadhurst moved that certain papers in this cause be deposited within four days with the Master, upon the usual affidavit.

Motion granted.

FLINT v. LORD.

Mr. Broadhurst moved that certain defendants herein be absolutely foreclosed, upon the production of the usual affidavit.

Motion granted.

BOSLEY v. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Broadhurst moved, that the report herein of the Master, dated the 11th of April instant, be confirmed *nisi*.

Motion granted.

WILSHIRE v. WILSHIRE.

Mr. Broadhurst, for the defendant, moved that a commission do issue out of this honorable Court, to examine a witness at Hobart Town, it being sworn that he could give material evidence in the cause, and that the application was not made for the purpose of delay.

Mr. Donnelly opposed the motion, on the ground that the evidence proposed to be given was to explain the intention of the testator in making his will, which was the subject of the suit, citing 1 Jarm. on Wills, 353, and a case reported in 8 Bligh, N. S., 114; to show that such evidence was not admissible. It was further argued, that the proper foundation had not been laid for the issuing of the commission.

Mr. Broadhurst replied, contending that he had made out a case for the issuing of the commission asked for.

His Honor was about to deliver judgment, but had to adjourn the Court on account of the Insolvency Business.

Insolvency.

Before their Honors the three Judges.

INSOLVENCY OF ELLARD.

In the matter of certain objections to the plan of distribution.

The judgment of the Court in this case was delivered by Mr. Justice Manning, as follows:—

By the first plan of distribution filed in this estate, on the 7th March, 1848, it appears that the official assignee, Mr. C. Irving, had then received £314 7s., in respect of which he credits himself with £31 10s. 8d. for commission at the rate of 10 per cent., and had expended £125 in payment of a solicitor's bill of costs.

Messrs. Walker, Willis, and Pite, three of the creditors of the insolvent, having severally objected to the law charges and rate of commission, the Court referred it to the Chief Commissioner to enquire and report "as to the circumstances under which, and at whose instance, and for what purpose or purposes, the legal expenses were incurred," and also as to the grounds for charging a commission of ten per cent. It now appears that certain of the charges contained in the solicitor's bill of costs are for *legal advice* on questions affecting the insolvent estate, but that the costs were incurred principally,—

1st. In preliminary investigations entered upon with a view to contemplated proceedings to set aside the will of one Alexander Dick, whose widow the insolvent had married, by which means it was expected that property of Mrs. Ellard sufficient to pay 20s. in the pound on her present husband's debts, would be made available for the estate.

2ndly. In investigations as to a suspected fraudulent alienation of part of the insolvent's property.

And, 3rdly. In a successful opposition to the granting of the insolvent's certificate, with the express object of inducing him to make an offer of composition, for which it was supposed he would have the means out of his wife's income.

The original instructions under which Mr. Want acted were given by Mr. S. K. Salting and the trustees of E. Hickey, who [illegible] much the principal creditors of the [illegible] but his proceedings received the [illegible] tion and authority of the assignee. [illegible] course of the proceedings Mr. Pite [illegible] solicitor various information in [illegible] vestigations, and personally appeared [illegible] to the issue of the insolvent's certificate. Mr. Smith, another creditor, joined Mr. [illegible] ing and Hickey's trustees in the [illegible] for opposing the certificate; but no [illegible] appears to have been called for the purpose of obtaining authority from the general body of creditors, nor were any instructions for [illegible] penses given at any of the ordinary [illegible] in the estate.

With respect to the commission [illegible] stated that the official assignee himself [illegible] per cent. on collections, by which we [illegible] are meant the collection of small [illegible] claims, and not the receipts upon the sales effected by the official assignee. [illegible]

On the 6th instant, Messrs. Walker, [illegible] and Pite, were heard in support of the [illegible] tions; and Mr. Broadhurst, on behalf of the assignee, appeared to sustain the plan of [illegible] tribution.

We have since looked carefully [illegible] the affidavits and examinations, and [illegible] opinion—

1st. That the commission of ten per [illegible] may be allowed on the receipts, amounting [illegible] £66 7s. 3d., entered in the plan of distribution as "collections," on the assumption that [illegible] consist of such small sums as would [illegible] involve much trouble and some expense [illegible] collection; but that five per cent. only [illegible] to be charged upon the sums received [illegible] the sale of the insolvent's furniture and [illegible] in trade.

2nd. That such of Mr. Want's costs [illegible] incurred in relation to the proposed attempt to set aside the will [illegible] the late Mr. Dick,—in the investigation as to the suspected fraudulent [illegible] and in the opposition to the granting of the insolvent's certificate, ought not to be [illegible] charge upon the estate; but the costs of obtaining "legal advice on legal questions [illegible] the insolvent estate or the [illegible] thereof," we think the assignee entitled [illegible] charge under section 63 of the Insolvent [illegible] 5 Victoria, No. 17.

That section is the only enactment [illegible] which the trustee or assignee is [illegible] by the Act with any power to employ [illegible] attorney; and as it is confined to the [illegible] of legal advice as above, and to the [illegible] and defending of all actions or suits [illegible] against the insolvent estate, and as we [illegible] clause by which even a meeting of creditors can positively sanction any such law [illegible] as those which have been objected to [illegible] case, such expenses can in no way be [illegible] chargeable *as of right* upon the general [illegible] of the estate. But we consider that [illegible] section 90, which provides for the [illegible] objections to the plan of distribution, [illegible] enables the Court, upon hearing the [illegible] "to make such order thereon as the [illegible] shall seem fit," we have a general *discretionary power* to make all such allowances under the circumstances of each particular [illegible] shall appear to us reasonable. By [illegible] this power we might allow all or any [illegible] charges now objected to, if a sufficient [illegible] for so doing had been disclosed; but [illegible] think entirely fails.

We will first observe, that portions [illegible] solicitor's costs are for enquiries [illegible] which it is not too much to expect the [illegible] himself to make, if required to be made [illegible] Others, such as those were preliminary [illegible] proposed attempt to deprive Mrs. [illegible] of her separate estate, we cannot [illegible] as falling within the scope of [illegible] assignee's duties at all—in the absence of [illegible] of any instruction for the purpose given [illegible] general body of creditors. Still less [illegible] upon what ground the assets should be [illegible] ployed in the preliminary legal expenses [illegible] out their assent.

The suspected fraudulent alienation [illegible] certainly a legitimate subject of enquiry; [illegible] in the absence of any facts showing the grounds for employing a solicitor or counsel upon [illegible] enquiry, we cannot determine that the [illegible] costs incurred on the occasion were necessary or expedient, and ought therefore to be [illegible] lowed.

The only remaining items objected to [illegible] costs of opposing the insolvent's certificate before the Commissioner, and afterwards [illegible] appeal before this Court. As the certificate was altogether refused, we take it that the [illegible] position was proper in itself; and as the [illegible] of the refusal of the insolvent's certificate [illegible] entitle the creditors to after acquired property we think the assignee may in some cases, if not in all, be justified in taking up any [illegible] grounds of opposition; and that, as the [illegible] in that behalf would not be covered by [illegible] commission on receipts, a reasonable [illegible] ance (including, or not including law expenses as the case may require) might be [illegible] the Court, in passing his accounts. [illegible] this case, although the grounds of opposition may have been good, the object of it, [illegible] as it does, a relinquishment of the [illegible] upon receipt of a certain consideration [illegible] have our approval; and the law expenses [illegible] curred substantially in furtherance of the [illegible] ject, we think we ought not to permit [illegible] made a charge upon the estate.

Instructions given by individual creditors we cannot regard as authorising the [illegible] at the cost of the estate generally; but if given at a regular meeting [illegible] creditors, and especially at one convened [illegible] the express purpose of considering the [illegible] priety of incurring law expenses not [illegible] within clause 63 of the Act, they [illegible] (although not conclusive, because not [illegible] within the power of a meeting), be regarded [illegible] the Court as entitled to much weight in [illegible] mining, under section 90, whether [illegible] that we should make order for the [illegible] ance of the costs in the plan of distribution, whilst on the other hand, the absence of [illegible] instructions under circumstances in which [illegible] sense of the creditors might have been [illegible] a meeting, would go far to satisfy [illegible] expenses ought not to be admitted [illegible] count.

In accordance with the views [illegible] stated, the plan of distribution [illegible] amended by reducing the commission [illegible] shown, and by striking out all such [illegible] the law charges as do not come [illegible] terms of section 63 of the Act; and [illegible] purposes, let it be referred to the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, to [illegible] the precise amounts to which the [illegible] to be reduced.

EX PARTE R. A. BRYANT, AN INSOLVENT.

The above-named gentleman's [illegible] granted to him by the then Commissioner [illegible] disallowed by the full Court some [illegible] He now appeared (some of his creditors [illegible] pearing also through counsel, to [illegible] with him,) to have his estate released [illegible] sequestration, upon the payment of [illegible] composition, that had been agreed upon [illegible] majority of his creditors, pursuant to [illegible] section of the Insolvent Act; which [illegible] following effect, viz:—"That if [illegible] public meeting of creditors appointed [illegible] other meeting of the creditors [illegible] the insolvent, or any person on his behalf [illegible] make an offer of composition, or [illegible] composition, which the greater part of the creditors in number and value [illegible] meeting shall agree to accept, the [illegible] shall call another meeting, to decide [illegible] offer: and if at such second meeting [illegible] fourths in number and value of the [illegible] then present shall also agree to accept [illegible] offer, or any amended offer; then [illegible] acceptance being testified by them [illegible] to the Supreme Court, and upon [illegible] insolvent, that the same hath not [illegible] cured by him, or any one on his behalf [illegible] knowledge and belief, by any fraudulent [illegible] undue means or influence, it shall [illegible] lawful for the said Court, to release [illegible] estate from sequestration.

The Solicitor-General, appeared [illegible] insolvent, in support of the application [illegible] ing an affidavit, showing that all the [illegible] of the above section had been [illegible] From which it appeared, that [illegible] number of creditors agreed to accept [illegible] in the pound, having full reliance [illegible] integrity of the insolvent, [illegible] the creditors twenty shillings in the [illegible]

Mr. Michie appeared on behalf of [illegible] creditors of the insolvent to oppose [illegible] cation. By him it was contended [illegible] section was imperative upon the [illegible]

it should be satisfied, that all the requisites of the section had been complied with; the affidavit of the insolvent, until it was been impugned, he would submit, did so make out, that the requisites had been complied with. He would contend further, that in the construing this section, the conduct of the insolvent ought to have no influence with the Court; no doubt when the Court does give so great an indulgence to an insolvent as granting to him a certificate, the Court ought to be, and is influenced under the present law, in so granting or withholding the certificate by the conduct of the insolvent. The Court then has the rights and interests of the creditors in the estate in view, but when the Court is asked to act under this particular section in question, the creditors being willing that the insolvent's estate should be released, the Court ceases to have any further controul over the estate of the insolvent. Surely the creditors, they being the principal parties interested, may do what they like with the estate—they may act foolishly or wisely—but the requisite number acting and testifying their acceptance of a composition, the Court is bound to release the estate, and has no discretion in the matter. The section of the Insolvent Act, the material parts of which have already been set out, it was next contended were precisely similar to the 133rd section of the Bankruptcy Act, 6 G. IV., 16; and so precisely similar, that it was almost left beyond a doubt, that the latter was used as a model in drawing the former. Upon that same 133rd section, it had been decided (1 M. and A. Bankruptcy, 48) that the creditors have the complete dominion over the estate, and that the conduct of the bankrupt had nothing to do with the Lord Chancellor in superseding the Commission. Again, the words "shall and may," (still upon the language of the 86th section of our Insolvent Act) it was contended, that at first sight might seem to imply that they were words of discretion,—yet upon examining the whole section, regarding that it plainly says what is necessary, and what ought to be done, in order to obtain the indulgence, it may be the means of conferring, those words deprive the Court of any discretion, and its only function is, when those things are satisfactorily proved to have been done, to release the estate from sequestration, and such was Lord Henley's opinion of the 133rd section of the English Bankruptcy Act. Dwarris upon Statutes, vol. 2, has also said that words of permission such as "shall and may," may in some instances amount to words obligatory, as where the interests of the public are concerned by the application of the words. It may fairly be argued in construing the section of the Insolvent Act in question, that it may be much to the interest of the creditors of Bryant's estate, that he should have the management of that estate, he may, when others never could, make it pay 20s. in the pound, and having the estate released from the dead lock of the Court. The offer of composition too may be made by the insolvent or his friends. Bell's Commentaries on the Laws of Scotland were then quoted, (the 133rd section of the Bankruptcy Law of England having been modelled from a similar clause in the Bankruptcy Law of Scotland), as bearing upon the construction that the section in question ought to receive, and showing the reason why the insolvent, as in the last paragraph should have the management of the estate. The learned counsel then referred to the case of M'Cardell, reported by the Court, to be a decision of this Court on the same section, contrary to this application. He said that he had made enquiries concerning that case, and found that the insolvent applied to the Court in person, and may not have come sufficiently prepared under the section; at any rate he did not press the argument now raised; the point, therefore, not having been specifically raised, he would with all deference, as is done in England under similar circumstances, argue that case was not law, and entreat the Court not to be bound by it. This case, then, having been got over, there was only one other decision made by the Court on this section prior in date to the last mentioned one, and which was in favour of the construction now contended that the section ought to receive; that decision was made in the estate of Rostron, and his position prior to his estate being subsequently released, was on all fours with the now position of the present applicant. He (Mr. M.) would confidently assert having been counsel in the case, that if the point was not there taken so prominently as it has been here, yet it was incidentally urged, and certainly fully brought to the consideration of the Court; and, at any rate, that was a decision that would now guide the Court.

Mr. Fisher appeared for the assignee of the estate, and having read an affidavit showing what steps had been taken in it, prayed that his client's costs of appearing here might be paid him.

Mr. Broadhurst appeared for Mr. Ibbotson, a creditor to the estate, and opposed the application. It was contended, that unless it had been established that this clause was imperative and binding upon the Court, upon its judgment, and upon its discretion, this application ought to fail. Dwarris had been referred to with a view of showing that the language of this section was imperative; but if the cases were looked into, those cited as authorities for the position taken would scarcely warrant the forced construction attempted to be given to the section in question. Granting that there may be something in the argument as to the public advantage that the section should receive such a construction, yet has it to be shown that such an advantage would ensue from the release of the estate from sequestration? No. That argument must fail. It is only necessary to look at the object and scope of the section, taken in conjunction with other sections, to arrive at the intention of the legislature in framing it. Can it be supposed for one moment, that the legislature intended ever to place the Court in the position it is now sought to be placed in? What are the facts? Here, the insolvent has been told by the Court, and no doubt for very good reasons, that he is never to get a certificate, and yet he comes to the Court again under another section, to get that former solemn decision of the Court annulled and rendered void. And if he succeed in the application, at once, all the undisposed of assets revert in him, and he will hold all future acquired property free from all claim of his creditors. He (Mr. B.) would submit that the refusal of the certificate was in its character so condemnatory, that it would operate as a bar to the insolvent's success in this application. An affidavit of the opposing creditor was then read, wherein it was stated that his claim was allowed as a preferent claim—that it was not paid—and yet the insolvent was allowed to remain in possession of some of his property, and that the greater number of creditors had not a voice in accepting the composition offered. These and other circumstances sworn to, were relied on, as showing that the requisites of the section had not been complied with.

The Solicitor-General, in reply, said, that the point as to the construction that the section ought to receive, had been so ably argued by Mr. Michie, that he was afraid anything that he might say in addition, might weaken it. He would, however, contend, that the 86th section was binding and imperative on the Court, provided certain conditions therein specified were complied with; and that the three-fourths of the creditors, &c., present at the said second meeting, would bind the minority. It had been said on the other side, that if this construction were to be held good, the Court would be in the unpleasant position of undoing that which it had already done; but that argument, it was scarcely necessary to say, would be of no avail, as the Court would be bound to decide the law as it was found, even though it should be discovered, the two sections, the foundations of the different decisions, were incongruous.

His Honor the Chief Justice here relieved the Solicitor-General of further arguing this branch of the argument, intimating that the Court were clearly agreed, that provided the requisites of the section had been complied with, that section was imperative on the Court, and deprived it of all discretion.

It was next contended that a proper offer of composition had not been made within the words and spirit of the section, and it had not been shown that undue influence had been resorted to in obtaining it. The section said "offer of composition," or "security for composition," clearly implying that an offer, without security, was contemplated; and an offer did not imply that the amount of composition should be paid down immediately; when once binding on the insolvent, if not paid, a right of action would accrue to the creditors. Bell, the Commentator upon the Scotch Law, has assigned a good reason why this section is likely to work advantage to the creditors; supposing the estate were of a peculiar nature, which, if left to the management of the insolvent, would be profitable; but if worked by any other party, would be ruinous both to the insolvent and his creditors. In conclusion, it was said that the debts proved against the estate might be divided into two amounts, the first being £3520, the parties who proved, and whose separate debts made up this item, had testified their acceptance of the offer of composition; the other amount was £655, four persons having proved debts, which made up this item, the now opposing creditor being one of them, and he only of the four actually refused to accept the offer.

After the Court had drawn the attention of counsel to the language of testification of acceptance, and as to whether agents for debtors could sign it, reserved its judgment.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN THOMAS WILSON, DECEASED.

Mr. Michie moved for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the provisional trustee of the estate, to show cause why he should not file an account and plan of distribution.

Rule granted.

Thursday.

Before the full Court.

THE QUEEN v. HUGHES.

The Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court as follows:—

Of the points reserved at the trial, and argued before us on Monday and Thursday last by Mr. Lowe for the insolvent, and the Solicitor-General and Mr. Fisher for the Crown, the first objection was as follows. Mr. Lowe contended that no legal second or third meeting of creditors was proved to have taken place; but that the insolvent was examined, at a meeting called before the Chief Commissioner, repeatedly adjourned; and that the examination was not shown to have at any time terminated, since there were examinations posterior to the date of the third meeting, which were not in evidence. Mr. Lowe submitted, on the authority of the case of Rex v. Walters, 5, C. and P. 142, that the offence of removing or concealing could not be deemed complete, until after the 3rd meeting should have been duly held, and the examination of the insolvent finally concluded. It appears clearly to us, however, (as we intimated during the argument,) that the case cited is very distinguishable from the present. The prisoner Walters was indicted under the 6. G. IV. c. 16. s. 112; which enacts, that every bankrupt shall surrender himself at or before the third meeting, and submit to be examined—and if, *on such examination, he shall not discover all his estate*, or how and when disposed of, and all his books and writings, or shall not thereupon deliver up all property, books, and writings, then in his possession or power, *or if he shall remove, conceal, or embezzle, any part thereof*, he shall be guilty of felony. Such an enactment very reasonably admits of the construction, put on it by Mr. Justice Park; that, as the bankrupt is on his third examination to discover his estate, and deliver it up, and in the same section the offence of removing or concealing any of it is created, there is up to that period a *locus penitentiæ*—so that any previous concealment, if there were then a discovery and yielding up of the property, would, as it were, be purged and done away with. The same principle was adopted in Evani's case. (Ry. and Mood. 71.) In that case there was clear evidence of a fraudulent removal, after the bankruptcy. The bankrupt, however, at his last examination, produced a book and some papers, which he said contained a full disclosure of his property. That book was not forthcoming at the trial; and the Judges held, that its non-production was fatal to the prisoner's conviction—for without it, said they, it could not be known whether the effects had been concealed or not. The enactment, therefore, it clearly appears, taken altogether, is construed to amount to this; that, the time for discovering and yielding up being fixed, there can be no effectual or complete concealment, such as the statute contemplated, until that time shall have gone by. But the provision in our local Act, under which the indictment in this case is founded, (5 Vic. No. 17, s. 73,) is couched in very different terms. It appoints no stated time for the insolvent's discovery of his property; but makes him guilty of a misdemeanor, if he shall have embezzled, concealed, retained, or removed, any part of his estate, with intent to defraud his creditors, *whether before or after his insolvency*. It is true, that by another section, (the 65th,) the insolvent is to attend the second meeting; and that, if then required, he is to deliver a true inventory of his property, debts, books, and writings:—and, by s. 73, he is rendered guilty of a misdemeanor, if such inventory be wilfully false in any particular. That inventory, however, may never be required; and if not required, how is the act of previous concealment or removal affected? But, whether required or not, it seems to us that the act would equally have been complete. The offence existed, we think, at the moment of perpetration, in and by the act itself. There is nothing in either of the two clauses, that we can discover, which supports an inference to the contrary, and the words themselves, in the section creating the offence, admit of no construction but one.

The next objection was, that the removal or concealment here having been by the hands of Beatson, a guilty agent by his own confession, in the absence of the insolvent (though, according to Beatson, by the latter's procurement, and to defraud his creditors,) the insolvent could not—without a violation of the technical rules of law—be deemed guilty of the offence charged upon him. That offence, it was argued, can only be committed by an *insolvent*. Therefore Beatson could not be guilty of it. The concealment, or removal, must be by a person *having creditors*, with intent to defraud them. Consequently, Beatson was not criminal, in point of law, by concealing or removing. Or, if he were, it was not of this particular crime. Were it possible that he should have been, Hughes might then be answerable; since, in cases of misdemeanor, all concerned are principals. But Beatson, if he committed any offence, did not commit that mentioned in the 73rd section; and Hughes, if guilty at all, was accessary to him only. In that section, the offence is termed "fraudulent insolvency." But, since Beatson could not commit that offence, Hughes (it was urged) could not be accessary to it—and, therefore, could not be a principal in the same. Hughes was not guilty of *concealing* or *removing*; for he neither concealed nor removed anything. The evidence was, that he *caused* or *procured* to be concealed. But, since Beatson could not be guilty of fraudulent insolvency, by those acts, the insolvent could not be guilty of them by his agency. Neither does the maxim *qui facit per alium facit per se* apply, in criminal cases. This is a summary of Mr. Lowe's main arguments. He admitted that, had Beatson been an unconscious or otherwise innocent agent, the insolvent would have been punishable. But he relied on the distinction, that here there was a conscious and guilty agent, who was the principal in the acts done; and that the insolvent, being absent at the time of their commission, could only be responsible to the same extent as such agent. Mr. Lowe cited the case of the wife, hiring a stranger to kill her husband; and so, (being absent at the commission of the act), becoming guilty of *murder* only, instead of petty treason—because she was thus but accessary to the stranger, in whom it was no more than murder. He observed further, that this was a statutable offence; in respect of which, the construction was of the strictest kind.

The authorities cited in this case were the following:—Rex v. Walters, 5 C. and P. 142; Rex v. Jones, 4 B. and Ad. 348; Rex v. Palmer, 1 N. R. 96; 1 Russ. Cr. 28; and 2 *ibid*, 233; four cases in R. and R. C. C. 25, 113, 132, and 248; Rex v. Evani, Ry. and Mood. C. C. 70; 1 Ch. Crim. Law, 261; Fost. C. L. 349; and Hawk. P. C. 440, 444.

We are of opinion that the objections taken cannot be sustained. We quite agree, that Beatson could not commit the crime of fraudulent insolvency. But, we conceive the rule to be as stated by the Solicitor-General; that where the person by whose agency the criminal act is committed is himself *irresponsible*, (or in other words is not amenable to justice,) there the party at whose instigation the act was done is responsible. And he is liable as a principal; whether the case be one of misdemeanor or of felony. A man procures a third person, for instance, ignorant of the nature of the mixture, to administer a poison as medicine. Here the agent is irresponsible; for he is innocent. The employer shall therefore answer as principal. So, if a madman—or a child under the age of discretion—be used as the instrument of crime. These being irresponsible, the guilty contriver is deemed the principal; for otherwise no one would be amenable to justice, and crimes would be committed with impunity. In all these cases, there can be no accessary—in the artificial sense of the term—because there is no *principal*, to whom or whose act he could stand in that relation. The same state of things exists here. There is no principal in the offence, other than the insolvent, because no other is or could be responsible for the act, but the insolvent.

What difference then is introduced by the fact, that here the irresponsibility, as it respects the agent, arises from the nature of the case, instead of being owing to his innocence, *morally*, as well as by the law? Had Beatson been unconscious of the objects, for which the property was removed or concealed, the guilt (in a moral sense) of the insolvent would have been *less*:—but, if the distinction contended for be maintainable, the insolvent would then, and then only, be liable to punishment. It is clear, however, that Beatson would (in the case supposed) be no more irresponsible than he is at present. And if Hughes would then have been punishable, (as it is admitted that he would be) no valid reason can be assigned, why he should not be equally punishable now. According to the evidence, cattle have been removed and concealed, part of the insolvent's estate, at his instance, and by his procurement, through the instrumentality of an agent, with intent on the insolvent's part to defraud his creditors. The agent is irresponsible for his share in that transaction; and the insolvent, consequently, cannot be accessary to him. He must, therefore, either be guilty as principal, or not at all. Surely, the question whether he is so guilty or not, cannot depend on any inquiry as to the mere *moral* innocence of his agent. The question plainly must be determined, by reference to the legal incidents of the act alone.

It appears to us to be a fallacy, to consider the offence as committed by Beatson only. His acts were, simply, the removal, and the sending in of the false return. But the *concealment*, to which each of these tended, and in which the fraud consisted, was the act of the insolvent, as much as of his colleague. Then, as to the act of removal, and the false return. We are by no means prepared to say, that the maxim *qui facit per alium* does not apply to such cases; even though the offence is created by statute; and though no words, applicable to the commission of an offence by agent, be found therein. It is said in Hawkins, (vol. 2. by Curwood, 441,) that it seems to have been always agreed, although penal statutes are to be construed strictly, that where a statute ordains that those who are guilty of a thing shall be adjudged traitors or felons, it by necessary implication makes all procurers of it principals or accessaries, on the same circumstances as will make them so in treason or felony at common law:—"because" (he says) "such persons may properly be said to have *done* the thing, in the manner caused by them; *and so come within the very words of the statute*." Now this certainly does not prove, that Hughes could be accessary (or would have been, in case the crime were felony) to an act which Beatson could not possibly commit himself. But it goes far to show the principle, on which the procurer of a felony is made guilty. The statute does not mention those, who "cause or procure" the felony to be done. Yet they are punishable. Why?—Because (according to the passage cited) they may properly be said, by procuring the act, to *do* that act. That is, in effect, they have done it by an agent; and have, therefore, done it themselves. But, by the rules of law, he who is absent when a felony is done, is "*accessary*" only. The term indicates the technical legal quality of his crime. Where, however, the person by whom he did the act is *irresponsible*, he then by the act of his agent becomes principal. In either case, it would seem, responsibility for the acts of the agent, in criminal cases, as well as in civil, is established; and so, the doctrine that where a statute punishes the doing of a thing, he who *procures* it to be done is punishable also.

But, in this case, some of the acts going to constitute the offence, (as already observed,) are done by the procurer himself; the remainder, only, by the agent. On principle, it would seem that the latter acts may be deemed those of the procurer; as much as if, though only caused to be done, they had been actually done by him. We may rest our decision, however, on these two considerations:—first, that here there has been a crime committed; that is to say, if it can be committed by an insolvent in any part, by the agency of an irresponsible third party:—and, secondly, that according both to Serjeant Hawkins, (vol. 2. p. 440,) and Mr. Justice Foster, (p. 349,) where the party doing the act *cannot be punished*, he who procured it to be done becomes a principal. By the last-mentioned learned author, the reason of this rule is stated to be, that crimes may not go unpunished: for, the instrument (in the case supposed) not being liable, *he* could not be principal; therefore, the procurer could not be accessary; and, therefore, lest otherwise he should wholly escape, he shall himself be principal. In other words, he shall be held to have actually done the acts, which he only procured to be, and which were, in fact, done by another. On this principle, the learned Judge's direction in the case of Evani, (already cited,) must have proceeded. The concealment there was by the removal of sundry boxes, by the instrumentality of a friend. There is nothing in the report of the case, to show that that friend was an innocent agent merely; and, on the contrary, the circumstances are strong to show, that she was a confederate. But, without, reference to that question, Mr. Justice Littledale left it to the Jury to say, whether she removed the goods by the direction of the prisoner, (the bankrupt,) and to find him guilty if they thought that she had. Several points were reserved in that case; but the direction so given does not appear to have been objected to.

On the whole, we entertain no doubt that my ruling at the trial, on both the points now disposed of, was right.

IN THE WILL OF H. H. YATE, DECEASED.

Mr. Darvall moved that probate be granted to the executors in the will named, upon the usual affidavits.

Motion granted.

M'DERMOTT v. HEATHORNE.

Mr. Fisher moved for judgment as in case of nonsuit, for not proceeding to trial within the time limited by the Rules of Court.

Motion granted.

DOE DEM. FENLOW v. MILES.

Mr. Darvall in this case moved for judgment as in case of nonsuit. The peculiarity of the case was, that issue had been joined on the 31st day of December, no term having intervened between that day and the present motion; but it was submitted that as the Nisi Prius Sittings take place before the term according to the new rules, there was no rule as applicable to this case; and, therefore, according to the spirit of the practice, this motion was not too early.

Mr. Fisher, contrà, contended that there was another peculiarity in the case, which was fatal to the motion, and that was, that the affidavit does not state whether the cause was a town or country cause; and as it was decided in the case of Pickering v. Bowman, decided during the second term of the last year, that the colonial rules are silent as to when a plaintiff is entitled to move for a judgment as in case of nonsuit, in a country case, the English rules step in; and, therefore, this application must fail.

Mr. Darvall, in reply, wished to refer to the record, to show that the case was a town case; but the Court intimated that the motion was premature, and ought to be dismissed with costs.

LESTER v. GIRARD.

This was a squatting action, the trespasses having been committed on a station called Glen Colin or St. Leonards; the pleadings were in the usual form. The case was tried before His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson, and the jury found for the plaintiff, damages £25. At the trial, it appeared, that the station in question had originally been taken up by Mr. Colin M'Cloud, who assigned to Armitage, from whom the plaintiff claimed; in the course of the trial, the plaintiff proposed to show over what part of the station in question those who were in prior possession fed. The defendant objected to this course; but upon being told that such evidence had, on former occasions, been given, the evidence was received by His Honor—a note being taken of the objection. A notice of motion for a new trial was now filed embracing this point.

Messrs. Broadhurst and Fisher contended that the evidence had been improperly received in this action, which was one of trespass only, and in which the possession of the plaintiff only came into question; and what bearing therefore had the possession of other parties on the issue. The reception of the evidence no doubt influenced the Jury in finding as they did.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Darvall, on the other hand, contended that such evidence had been generally in all such actions received; but what weight it ought to have with the Jury was another thing.

Mr. Broadhurst replied; and

The Court reserved judgment.

RATTRAY v. LYONS.

The arguments in this case were not concluded when the Court was adjourned.

Business for To-day.—Petition—In the matter of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Benefit Society. New Trial Motions—Rattray v. Lyons, Dawson v. Hanson, Druitt v. Perry, Graham v. Barker, Windeyer v. Ogilvie.

MAITLAND QUARTER SESSIONS.

(Abridged from the Mercury.)

The Court was opened on Monday morning last, at ten o'clock, before the Chairman, S. Raymond, Esq., assisted during the day by the following magistrates:—E. D. Day, Esq., Major Sullivan, A. Lang, Esq., Dr. M'Kinlay, W. F. Gordon, Esq., and Gilbert John Elliott, Esq.

The barristers present were T. Callaghan, Esq., Crown Prosecutor, and W. Purefoy, Esq.

William Lee was indicted for assaulting Eliza Hardcastle, at St. Hiliers, on the 4th March, 1848, with intent to rob her of her clothes and money, her property. Guilty. Two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Thomas Carey was indicted for stealing eight shirts, one jacket, and other wearing apparel, the property of Henry Eckford, at Maitland, on the 24th December, 1847. Guilty. To be worked in irons for two years.

Margaret Harlock was indicted for stealing two pillow-cases, a pinafore, a set of bed curtains, and a dress, the property of Mary Munton, at Newcastle, on the 29th March, 1848. The Jury in this case were unable to agree to a verdict, and the Crown Prosecutor consented to a juror being withdrawn

William Dufety was indicted for stealing 1 lb. of tea, 3 lbs. of sugar, 3 lbs. of soap, and 1 gallon of spirits, the property of Gilbert John Elliott, at Armidale, on the 1st February, 1848. Not guilty. Discharged.

George Taylor was indicted for stealing two turkeys, the property of Nicholas Gay Carter, and four turkeys, the property of Stephen Hedges, at Paterson, on the 15th March, 1848. Not Guilty.

Thomas Wood was indicted for assaulting Samuel Schofield, on the side of the head, and wounding him with intent to do him some grevious bodily harm, at Dungog, on the 10th February, 1848. Guilty of a common assault. Two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

John Boherty was indicted for maliciously and feloniously wounding a bullock, the property of Robert Edward Turnbull, at Maitland, on the 3rd February, 1848. Guilty. To be imprisoned for six months with hard labour.

Tuesday, April 3.

Before the Chairman, and A. Lang, Esq., W. K. Child, Esq., and C. M. Doyle, Esq.

John Price was indicted for stealing two £1 bank notes and a knife, the property of Samuel Thomas, at Scone, on the 14th December, 1847. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to five years' hard labour on the roads, application to be made to government to remit the sentence at the expiration of two years if his conduct was good.

John Tancred was indicted for stealing two watches, chains, and seals, the property of Henry Reeves, at Maitland, on the 14th of February, 1848. Guilty. Three years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Mary Bowman was indicted for stealing three £1 notes and £1 in silver, the property of James Grogan, at Maitland, on the 11th January, 1848. One year's imprisonment with hard labour.

Stephen Dark was indicted for having, on the 2nd January, 1848, feloniously broken and entered a certain building belonging to Henry Nichols, at Maitland, and having stolen therefrom two coats, one waistcoat, two jackets, one pair of trousers, one counterpane, one bushel measure, and other articles, the property of the said Henry Nichols. Not guilty.

Thomas Davis was indicted for stealing two buckets, the property of John Portus, at Morpeth, on the 16th January, 1848. Not guilty.

Patrick Barnes was indicted for having assaulted and wounded Thomas Stapleton, at Maitland, on the 27th January, 1848. Mr. Stapleton appealed to the Court to order the discharge of the defendant, who had made an ample apology, and whom he did not wish to be any farther punished. The Crown Prosecutor made no objection, and the Court agreeing, the Chairman advised Barnes to plead guilty, which he did, and was fined 1s. and discharged.

William Wilsdon, William Cole, Charles Whelan, and Alexander Ross, were indicted for assaulting Thomas Berkely, a constable, in the execution of his duty, at Murrurundi, on the 15th February, 1848. Not guilty.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

NEW INSOLVENT.

William Edward Rowland, of No. 451, George-street, Sydney, dealer in glass and earthenware. Debs, £1477 16s. 8d. Assets—personal property, stock-in-trade, &c., £840; good debts, £128 12s. 2d. Balance deficiency, £509 4s. 6d. Official Assignee, Mr. George King.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

In the estate of R. Windeyer, deceased, a second meeting, at 10 o'clock.

In the estate of James Shea, a special meeting, to decide upon an offer of composition, at 10.

In the estate of Charles Chapman, a certificate meeting, at noon.

In the estate of Sizar Elliott, an adjourned single meeting, at two o'clock.

IMMIGRANTS PER SUBRAON.

(From Yesterday's Supplement to the Government Gazette.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13th April, 1848.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified for general information, that the ship Subraon, with 209 immigrants, arrived yesterday in Port Jackson.

The callings of the adult immigrants, and the number of each calling, are as follows, viz.:—

MALES.

	Married.	Unmarried.
Agricultural labourers....	19	18
Ploughmen and labourers.	12	14
Shepherds	2	1
Gardeners	1	1
Carpenters	1	

FEMALES (UNMARRIED.)

Cooks	2
Housemaids	6
Laundresses	3
Nursemaids	15
Needlewomen	2
General House Servants....	10
Dairy Women	1
Farm Servants	16

On Saturday, the 15th instant, persons desiring to obtain female servants from this ship, will be admitted on board between the hours of 10 A.M., and 4 P.M., but it is to be understood, that, on that day, the hiring will be restricted to the unmarried females.

On Monday, the 17th instant, and following days, between the hours of 10 A.M., and 4 P.M., the hiring of the remainder of the immigrants will be proceeded with.

Before 10 o'clock, on the morning of Saturday, the 15th instant, or at any other times than those fixed, as above stated, for the hiring of the immigrants, no stranger or person in quest of servants will be admitted, or allowed to remain on board. Strict orders have been given to the policeman on duty in the ship, to enforce the observance of this rule.

All applications for servants must be made to the Surgeon-Superintendent, on board, and the immigrants will be cautioned against hiring themselves to any person without his sanction, and without a formal agreement, to be signed by the two contracting parties, and witnessed by an officer of the Immigration Department, who will attend on board of the ship for the purpose.

Before sanctioning any engagement, the Surgeon Superintendent will be required to satisfy himself of the respectability of the hiring party, either by reference to the officer of the immigration department, who will be in attendance, or by such other means of enquiry as may be available. This rule will be observed in every instance; but it will be acted upon with especial strictness in the case of the unmarried females; and these latter will be recommended not to accept situations in inns or other houses of public entertainment, as it is considered that such places are better suited to servants who have been some time in the colony, than to immigrant girls on their first arrival.

No stranger will be allowed to visit the 'tween decks of the vessel, unless accompanied by the Surgeon Superintendent. Any person infringing this rule will be ordered to quit the ship forthwith.

The ship will be anchored on the western side of Sydney Cove, near the landing place between the Water Police Office and Campbell's Wharf, and will be provided with an external accommodation ladder.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION. THIS DAY.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Hollow-ware, Cutlery.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wool lashing, Horse-hair, Caps, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, Vinegar, Arrowroot, Lime Juice, Bacon.

Mr. C. Newton.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery Goods, Hats, Caps, Stationery, Cigars, Damaged Goods,; at 12 o'clock, Clothing.

Mr. S. Solomons.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Clothing and Sundries.

Mr. Stubbs.—On the ground, at 12 o'clock, Two Houses in Prince-street, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Sherry, Ale, Porter, Rums, Damaged Teas.

Mr. Mort.—At the residence of D. Larnach, Esq., Rose Bank, Darlinghurst; at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Phaeton, Carriage, Horses and Harness; at Dixon's Stores, Campbell's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Wool.

Mr. S. Phillips.—At the Australian Arms Inn, Parramatta, at 3 P.M., the Lease of the Grand Stand, and Entrance Gate to the Course, of the Parramatta Races.

Court of Requests.—This Court will resume its sittings this morning, at ten o'clock. No. 38 will be the first case called on.

Court of Requests, (Wednesday.)—Before Mr. Commissioner Cheeke, and Messrs. Ferris and Ford, Assessors. Alexander v. the Mayor, &c., of the city of Sydney. This was an action on the case, brought to recover damages against the Corporation for injury sustained by the plaintiff, in consequence of a carriage and horses belonging to him having been driven into a cut made in Castlereagh-street South, in October last, for the purpose of laying down water pipes. The case was conducted by Messrs. Johnson and Little for the plaintiff; and by Mr. Nichols, the City Solicitor, for the defendants. The defendant pleaded the general issue, not guilty. Mr. Johnson having stated the case, it appeared in evidence that on a dark night in October last, the servant of the plaintiff, who is a livery-stable keeper, residing in Pitt-street, was driving a cab from Liverpool-street towards Bathurst-street, and that in consequence of an excavation which had been made in the street, and of certain pipes being laid near the kerb, the vehicle struck against the pipes, and the horses and carriage were thrown into the excavation and considerably injured. It was also proved that no lights had been placed as a warning, nor had the street been blocked up. The defence was, first, that there was no evidence that the Corporation had ordered the excavation to be made; and, secondly, that the plaintiff was bound to use ordinary care to avoid obstruction in the road, which on this occasion he had not done. The Commissioner having summed up, the assessors found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £15. A question relative to the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain an action against a body corporate was raised by the City Solicitor at the outset of the case, which was overruled by the Commissioner; when the verdict was declared, Mr. Nichols applied to his Honor for a copy of his notes, for the purpose of moving the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition.

Cruelty to Animals.—The cruelty with which a large number of the bullock drivers beat the unfortunate animals they have to deal with is too notorious. The most dreadful punishment is inflicted with the heavy whip handles, and which, on the slightest provocation, and often without any, the bullocks are beaten about the nose and other tender parts until they become stupified or infuriated, and what they then do is considered an excuse for further punishment. At the Maitland Quarter Sessions a brute (a bullock driver not a bullock) was tried for stabbing a bullock in the neck with a clasp knife, and the case was very clear: the prisoner denied the stabbing, "but blamed the bullock for his obstinacy and perverseness." The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to the very lenient punishment of six months' imprisonment with hard labour; but even this we hope will be a warning to men in the bush that they cannot commit acts of cruelty to animals with impunity.

Commercial Bank.—A numerously attended meeting of shareholders in the new Commercial Bank was held yesterday at the Royal Hotel, (Mr. John Lamb, M.L.C., in the chair,) for the purpose of considering the draft of the deed of settlement which had been prepared. After going through a number of clauses, the meeting was adjourned to eleven o'clock this morning.

The Cotton Plant.—We are informed by Mr. Moore, the Director of the Botanic Garden, that several varieties of the cotton plant are in the garden and progressing favourably, and as they are now in an excellent condition for persons acquainted with the subject to judge of the comparative qualities and merits of each variety, we shall be glad to hear that they have been inspected by those who are anxious for the growth of cotton to be introduced among us. We have very little doubt that before many years have elapsed cotton will form an export of considerable importance from the Northern districts.

Cricket.—A match between eleven members of the Mary-le-bone, and eleven members of the Fitz Roy Clubs, will come off on the Race-course to-morrow.

Libel.—The libel case of Mr. Moffit against Messrs. Johnson and Pickering, the proprietors of *Bell's Life in Sydney*, for an alleged false and scandalous libel, appearing in that journal on the 8th instant, and which was to have been gone into before the Police Court yesterday, was then postponed until to-day, when it stands specially fixed for ten o'clock.

Immigration.—A deputation consisting of Lord John Chichester, M.P.; Hon. Francis Scott, M.P.; Sir Edmund Macnaughten, Bart., M.P.; Captain Bateson, M.P.; Mr. B. Bond Cabbett, M.P.; Mr. Mervyn Archdall, M.P.; Mr. Alexander, M.P.; Mr. Shafts Adair, M.P.; Mr. Elliott Lockhart, M.P.; Mr. Boyd, M.P.; Mr. Archibald Boyd; Mr. Trevellyan; Captain Hamilton, R.N.; Mr. Montefiore; Mr. Montgomery Martin, Mr. Sidney—had an interview with Earl Grey at the Colonial Office, on Saturday, the 18th December, upon the subject of Emigration to Australia.

The Drapers' Assistants Association.—A meeting was held at the Royal Hotel on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of receiving the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider the expediency of forming an association of this nature. Mr. Robertson having been called to the chair, Mr. C. W. Bell, the honorary secretary, read the report, and in which the views, objects, benefits, and purposes of the proposed institution, as well as the manner in which they were purposed to be carried out and accomplished, were fully set forth The report having been received and adopted, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. J. N. Palmer, Moore, Brown, and Lloyd, in moving and seconding the two following resolutions, both of which were carried unanimously "That looking to the large number of drapers' assistants in this city, who have no place of recreation or of comfortable retirement after the business of the day is closed, it is highly desirable that rooms in a central part of Sydney be taken for the use of the members of the association about being formed; and that such rooms be furnished and supplied with colonial and other periodicals;"—and "That members of the committee and other parties be requested to solicit the cooperation of the various employers and assistants in the city in promoting the formation and successful working of the association by pecuniary and other contributions." Satisfactory explanations having been given relative to the expense of the association, and the amount of subscriptions, &c., and it being announced that those of the employers who had been waited on had most liberally come forward with subscriptions to set the association going. After Mr. Ray had given a brief history of the origin, use, and progress of a similar association in London, the meeting, which was a very well attended one, broke up. The association may be considered as established, and from a statement in the report it appeared that eligible rooms having been found, the committee expected to be able to open them on the 1st proximo.

H. M. Customs.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to sanction the exchange of situations of Mr. Edmund Minto Gibbes, Landing Waiter and Tide Surveyor of Twofold Bay, with Mr. John Bramwell, Tide Surveyor of the port of Sydney, until the pleasure of the Honorable the Commissioner of Customs, in England, shall be known.

Perjury.—In the case Whitfield v. Murphy, for perjury alleged to have been committed by the latter, an insolvent, in an examination respecting his estate, before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, Captain Innes, on Tuesday, until when for that purpose it had been remanded, gave his decision relative to the jurisdiction of the Magistrates in the matter. It may be recollected from the report that appeared in this journal on Monday last, the defendant Murphy had refused appearing before the Police Court, on the ground that the alleged offence having been committed before a Judge, he alone, and not the Magistrates, had power to take cognizance of it. Mr. Robert Johnson, who appeared for the prosecution, then argued that the decision of the Supreme Court on the mandamus in the case of J. Terry Hughes, established the Magistrates' jurisdiction. Captain Innes, citing the Act 23 George II., cap. 11, as peculiarly applying to the present proceeding, and thus causing him to be doubtful whether he ought to issue a warrant for Murphy's apprehension, declined doing so until he had well considered the question, at the same time observing, and which the prosecutor's advocate concurred in, that where so important a point as the present was involved, its settlement by mandamus was highly desirable. On Tuesday, Captain Innes stated that, after awarding the case deep consideration, consulting legal authorities, and having recourse to his esteemed predecessor, Mr. Windeyer, and holding it to be of the highest importance that the greatest caution should ever be exercised where the liberty of the subject was in question, he must decline, being of opinion the magistrates possessed no jurisdiction, issuing the warrant sought for, thus leaving the prosecutor to his remedy by mandamus, which Mr. Johnson intimated would be forthwith applied for.

Police Office.—The Magistrates in attendance yesterday, were the Mayor and Captain Innes, with Mr. Gilchrist, who was on the roster. Alderman Thurlow, the second J. P. for bench duty was absent. Alderman Little and Mr. Henderson are on the roster for to-day.

A Lunatic.—A man named Francis Devlin was on Wednesday brought before the Police Court on warrant for having sent a threatening letter to Mr. Charles Windeyer, which, according to the evidence of the apprehending constable he admitted the writing of, and at the same time expressing his possession of powers over the stars and moon, left but little doubt that he was labouring under insanity, further confirmation of which was given by Devlin's interruptingly informing the Court that he had written to the Colonial Secretary to acquaint him of a bond having been stolen from him on Christmas Day, and that the reason of his addressing Mr. Windeyer was, that gentleman not having rendered him justice respecting a horse, he (Devlin) had been robbed of two years since, and he then acknowledged he received his powers from Almighty God, who would stand by the just. Captain Innes having produced the letter sent to Mr. Windeyer, and expressed his conviction that it was necessary the defendant should be placed under restraint, he was directed to enter into sureties for good behaviour, or in default, which as a matter of course resulted, to be imprisoned in Darlinghurst Gaol one month. Previous to sentence being given, Devlin in a wild tone of voice exclaimed he had died at Newcastle, and had come to life again, and on its being passed, thanked "their Honors."

An Unnatural Parent.—In the course of the police business on Wednesday, Captain Innes called constable Timothy Callaghan, and addressing him stated, that on a previous occasion he had sent for him into the private room and admonished him respecting the barbarous manner in which he was in the habit of using his children; but as this course had appeared to have had no effect, from what he had just learned from Mr. Flood, he now publicly warned him, that if he heard of any repetition of such conduct as had been detailed to him—beating his children with clothes props, lifting them up by the ears and throwing them into the house—he should take care that he should not only be at once dismissed from the force, but also punished in another way. Mr. Flood said, that from Callaghan residing near his house, members of his family had informed him of his knocking his children down with a bludgeon, and throwing them into his house; and on one of them being brought out, after being stripped by him, the body was noticed to be covered with bruises and burns. No later than that morning he (Mr. F.) saw Callaghan with a broom handle, heard the infliction of blows, and subsequently saw a child bleeding profusely. He (Mr. F.) would not beat a dog as Callaghan did his children; it would be better for them to be dead. He had refrained from making this complaint, because he did not wish to deprive the children of bread, which Callaghan's dismissal might cause, and for this reason repeatedly cautioned him, but it had been hitherto unavailingly.

Sudden Death.—Shortly after twelve o'clock yesterday morning, constable Lowe, while on duty in Clarence-street, being informed that a man had suddenly expired in one of the hovels in Green's-alley, at the rear of Solomon's temple, in Erskine-street, proceeded thither, when he found the dead body of a person, since recognised as a man named Peter Stewart, lying across the floor of a lower apartment, and a female sitting beside it, who stated herself to be his wife, but which it subsequently transpired was not the case. The account of the occurrence given by the female was that the deceased, who had been living with her for some time past, had latterly complained of ill-health, and that on the previous day he went out for the purpose of being bled, but on his return home said the medical man he had applied to, had declined doing so, in consequence of his being in too weakly a state. In the course of the evening he complained of being worse, and took in some tea a powder which he had brought home with him. Between eleven and twelve, as he felt his illness greatly increase, and began rolling about the floor, she left the house to procure medical assistance, and on her return home found him dead. The inquest is to be held this morning.

Desirable Neighbourhood.—In the course of an assault case before the Police Court on Wednesday, wherein the parties were neighbours and residents at Camperdown, Captain Innes observed that the residents there were continually quarrelling amongst themselves; there was scarcely a day on which there was not application for warrants from one or more of them, and on that day there had been two or three taken out. Yesterday fully realised Captain Innes's remarks. The complainant of the previous day was, with her husband, the defendants, to answer charge of assault preferred by the wife of the then defendant. After some recrimination as one party was already under sureties, the others were likewise directed to enter into the same, the bench remarking that half the residents of this suburb were under a similar restriction.

Erratum.—In Mr. Salamon's advertisement headed Household Furniture, &c., the number of volumes of books should have been 200 instead of 2000, as erroneously printed.

Auction Sales.—The sale, this day, at Mr. Samuel Lyons's mart commences precisely at 11 o'clock, when damaged teas, ex London, Barclay and Perkins' ale in wood, fine flavoured rums, and very superior sherry in wood, will be offered for sale; also, wool and various other merchandise, as per advertisements in our columns.—*Communicated.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondents.)

BATHURST.

The Mails.—The one due from Sydney, on Tuesday the 4th, eight P.M., did not reach here until the following Thursday, nine, A.M. Much anxiety and considerable excitement prevailed in the town at this very unusual delay, it being pretty generally known that Mr. Kennedy, the manager of our branch of the Union Bank of Australia, had gone to Sydney for the purpose of procuring a fresh supply of silver specie, for the accommodation of the residents of the district and the surrounding neighbourhood, and he was expected to return by this mail. Some mischievous imps had circulated a report that the mail had been stopped and robbed; many took this information as gospel, and there was certainly a probability of truth about it, as the Hartley races were on, and it is generally known that on such occasions there are a number of idle and desperate characters who mix amongst the assemblage, and the thing, therefore, was not so very improbable; however, the arrival of the mail at the time named settled all doubts, and the cause of delay explained. It appeared that on Tuesday morning, the vehicle conveying the mail left Penrith at the usual hour, the horses furnished on the occasion were in a wretched condition, and confirmed jibs, the getting up Lapstone Hill occupied nine hours, and the performance of a distance of twenty miles from Penrith, viz., to Twenty-mile Hollow, occupied twenty-two hours—less than a mile an hour. Mr. Kennedy, most anxious to avoid as much as possible any delay in the arrival of the mail at Bathurst, sent to Penrith and procured a light cart and two horses, shifted the heaviest portion of the specie on to the cart, and himself and a trooper of the Mounted Police got on the cart to guard the cash. This cart and horses were employed until they came to Pulpit Hill, when the specie was again placed on the vehicle conveying the mail. It was considered unsafe, as the nights were dark, to travel during night time with such an amount of specie on board, and hence the delay may be further accounted for. The weight of the specie, we have heard, did not weigh less than half a ton,—this, with four passengers, besides the driver, was no joke for four good horses on our wretched roads. Mr. Kennedy, however, lays all the blame of the delay on the wretched horses employed between Penrith and Twenty Mile Hollow, and he is by no means the only individual who has made the same complaint; from the latter place, on to Bathurst, the horses were in first-rate condition, and speak highly to the credit of the management of the contractor, Mr. Rotton. The mails have since arrived with regularity. We always repudiated the idea of running the mail through from Bathurst to Penrith, in the one day, convinced that, in the present wretched state of the roads, it is almost impracticable to do so and insure punctuality in the arrival of the mails.

Markets.—We are rejoiced to find that His Excellency the Governor has at length determined on the site of land that will be granted to the Commissioners for holding markets in the town of Bathurst. The site is that laid down in the first chart of the township, His Excellency having added to the original plot a reserve that had been marked out for a mounted police barrack, the whole space consisting of six allotments, or three acres, and extending from William-street to Bentinck-street, and bounded on the east by Durham-street. This will afford an opportunity of establishing two markets—one for the sale of hay, corn, &c., with a frontage to Bentinck-street; the other for vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., with frontage to William-street. We trust that this point being so far settled, the Commissioners will put their shoulders to the wheel, and commence operations in good earnest, and convince their constituents that there is no gammon in them, which many had begun to imagine from the little progress yet made towards commencing active operations.

Indecent Outrage.—The Protestant Burial Ground had been securely fenced in, a gate fixed and regularly fastened, paths laid out and gravelled, trees and shrubs planted, and considerable expense incurred to give the sacred spot a sightly appearance, some time since it was discovered that some individual was in the habit of driving cattle into the ground to depasture during the night; it was a mystery for some time how this could be done, as the fence appeared undisturbed, that frequent trespass was evidently committed was apparent from the disturbed state of the paths and the destruction of the trees and shrubs, and in this way damage had been done to a considerable extent. It was at length determined to place a watch on the ground, and a man was stationed near, on Wednesday night last, he observed a number of cattle in the Burial Ground, and on the following morning about daybreak he noticed an individual go to the gate, draw the staple that secured the paddock, and thus let out the cattle; two informations have been filed against him, and he has been summoned to appear before the magistrates.

The Weather still continues remarkably fine and seasonable, on Friday 7th, rain commenced about ten A.M., and continued until sundown, with but slight intervals; about four P.M. it came down in torrents for nearly half an hour. These frequent refreshing showers will do infinite good, it will render the land in excellent condition for ploughing, and if the frost keeps off for a short time, will ensure abundant feed for the winter.

Small Debts Court.—The usual sittings were held on Monday, the 10th instant, the magistrates present—H. Heathorne and W. A. Steel, Esq. There were forty-one new and four remanded cases, the list was gone through by four P.M., the only case of general interest was Phillipstall v. White, plaintiff, suing defendant for the sum of £10, the latter having taken his daughter from plaintiff's school without giving the usual notice; it appeared clearly by the terms of the school that payments were to be made quarterly in advance, and it was further stipulated that a child should not be removed without a quarter's notice, or payment of a quarter's schooling, according to the terms. Verdict for plaintiff £10 and costs.

The Earl and the Farmer.—A farmer called on Earl Fitzwilliam and complained that, in his hunting excursions with his hounds, he had trodden down a field of wheat so as to do it damage. The Earl told him if he would procure an estimate of the loss he would pay it. The man informed him that he had done so already, and it was believed the damage would be fifty pounds. The Earl paid it. But, as spring came on, the wheat which had been trodden down grew up, and became the best in the field. The farmer honestly returned the fifty pounds. "Ah," said the Earl, "this is what I like. This is as it ought to be between man and man." After making some inquiries about his family the Earl went into another room, and, returning, gave the man a cheque for one hundred pounds, saying, "Take care of this, and, when your eldest son is of age, present it to him, and tell him the occasion that produced it.—*Liverpool Albion*.

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CITY COUNCIL.

A Meeting of the City Council will be holden at the Town Hall, York-street, on Monday next, the 17th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. By Alderman Thurlow—

That the Council do go into Committee for the purpose of considering and finally determining what shall be done in the matter of the Lighting Rate created under resolutions of date 8th March last, and 6th June, 1846; and particularly as to the several sums paid in respect thereof, and those in arrear and unpaid.

2. By Alderman Wilshire—

That the subject of the matter of the letter from Alderman Wilshire, Councillors Titterton, Hill, and Paton, dated 3rd March, 1848, be referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Alderman Wilshire, Councillors Driver, Hill, Henderson, Paton, and Wilkie, to enquire and report on the same, and what works, if any, of a similar nature have been performed, with a view of preventing such occurrence in future.

3. By Alderman Thurlow—

That the Council do go into Committee, for the purpose of considering the Reports of the Improvement Committee, dated 6th March, and 30th March last, respectively, relating to the supply of from four to six thousand tons of blue road metal for the repairs of the streets of the city, and the tenders received therefor.

4. By Councillor Jenkins—

That the Town Clerk be instructed to write to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary respectfully requesting through him, that his Excellency the Governor will be pleased to cause the removal of the old watch-house in George-street South, opposite the Benevolent Asylum, which at present forms an obstruction in the said street.

5. By Councillor Moir—

That the Town Clerk be instructed to apply to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, requesting that instructions may be given to the Surveyor-General to point out to the City Surveyor the building line and curb line of all streets proclaimed in the City, which have not hitherto been marked out with posts, in order that the necessary posts may be erected thereon by the Corporation with as little delay as possible.

6. By Councillor Moir—

That the City Surveyor be instructed to remove back to the building line, where practicable, all fences which encroach on the line of proclaimed and aligned streets within the City; and that due notice thereof be given to the parties interested.

7. By Alderman Allen—

That the water be laid on to the Benevolent Asylum free of any charge to that Institution.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

To consider the business standing over, of which notice has been given. (1—16.)

17. To consider the Report of the Assessment Committee on the new and additional buildings in Gipps, Bourke, Brisbane, Cook, and Phillip Wards, for six months, to 30th September, 1847.

18. To consider the Report of the Cook Ward Assessment Committee, on the unoccupied houses and buildings pulled down in that Ward, for six months ended 30th June last—received by the Council on 27th March last.

19. To consider a letter from the City Surveyor, of date 26th February last, on the subject of an encroachment, by a building in the course of erection by Mr. Hyndes in Sussex-street South—read to the Council on 27th March last.

20. To consider a letter from W. A. Miles, Esq., of date 17th March last, stating that he is prepared to appoint a constable of good character, and who writes a good hand, to act in the George-street Market—read to the Council on 27th March last.

21. To consider a letter from Mr. Day, dated 27th March last, stating that Mr. Slattery, collector of rates for Brisbane Ward, had not paid him the amount voted by the Council—read to the Council on 22nd March last.

22. To consider the Report of the Improvement Committee on the proposed permanent levels of William-street—received by the Council on 30th March last.

23. To consider the Report of the Improvement Committee on the tenders received for the supply of blue road metal for the repairs of the streets—received by the Council on 30th March last.

24. To consider the Report of the Improvement Committee on tenders received for the repairs and formation of Devonshire-street—received by the Council on the 30th of March last.

25. To consider a letter from the Colonial Secretary, of date 6th March last, stating that under the instructions received from Her Majesty's Government, it is not in his Excellency's power to comply with the application of the Corporation for a grant of Hyde Park Barracks as a Town Hall for the city—read to the Council on 30th March last.

26. To appoint a Superintendent of Water Works.

27. To consider the propriety of appointing an Inspector of Hackney Carriages.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

THE INFLUENZA, &c.

London.—The report issued on Wednesday, December 15, by the Registrar-General displays the same alarming figures that made the official statement for the previous week so remarkable: During the seven days ending December 11, 2416 persons died in the metropolis; the average mortality for the period being 1046. The most fatal diseases have been those affecting the organs of respiration. Thus: inflammation of the windpipe destroyed in the seven days, 299, the average for the week being 39; inflammation of the substance of the lungs killed 294, the average being 109; asthma was fatal to 78, the average being 24. Under the heading of "old age," the average number of deaths for the week is 65; in the present return we find 134. The relative mortality of different districts will be seen by the following portion of the Registrar's report.

	Population in 1841.	Average Deaths.	Deaths lastwk.
Kensington; Chelsea; St. George, Hanover-square; Westminster; St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. James	300,711	146	632
St. Marylebone; St. Pancras; Islington; Hackney; part of Edmonton, viz, Hampstead	375,971	154	462
St. Giles and St. George; Strand; Holborn; Clerkenwell; St. Luke; East London; West London; City of London	373,653	196	458
Shoreditch; Bethnal-green; Whitechapel; St. George-in-the-East; Stepney; Poplar	393,444	232	463
St. Saviour; St. Olave; Bermondsey; St. George, Southwark; Newington; Lambeth; Wandsworth and Clapham; Camberwell; Rotherhithe; Greenwich; Lewisham	501,190	288	681
Totals	1,948,425	1,046	2,416

Sale of a Cadetship.—The Queen v. Sir W. Young, Captain Charretie, and others.—The facts of this important case are briefly these:—A gentleman named Wotherspoon, a writer to the signet in Scotland, was desirous of obtaining for his son a cadetship in the East India Company's Service, and becoming acquainted with a lady of the name of Stewart, one of the defendants in the action, in 1842 or 1843, he consigned to her care the sum of £1080, through an order upon Jones Loyd and Co. By the aid of this money, through the intervention of two persons named Rallett and Trotter, she obtained an introduction to Captain Charretie, who was at that time secretary of the Asturias Mining Company, of Sir W. Young, who has been for a number of years a director in the East India Company, was chairman. The cadetship was ultimately given by that gentleman, in 1844, to young Wotherspoon. Now, by the Act 49 Geo. III., c. 126, it is declared that the being in any way concerned in obtaining a cadetship by the payment of money is a fraud and misdemeanor, and of course liable to serious punishment; and in the course of granting the appointment several certificates have to be filled up, and signed by the several parties connected with the transaction. All this was done in the appointment of young Wotherspoon. Things remained perfectly quiet as to this transaction for a long time. But in 1846, there being some proceedings against Rallett, in respect of other transactions, inquiries were made, and then it was believed that the suspicions of the directors were not confined to this single case, but that investigations had taken place, with regard to other transactions and other persons, and that discoveries had been made likely to affect the safety of the parties concerned. Up to that moment Wotherspoon had known nothing of Charretie. The only person he had known in the transaction was Mrs. Stewart. In the month of July, 1846, he was surprised by a visit from Charretie, who introduced himself as a person through whom his son's appointment had been obtained. Charretie told him that he (Charretie) was the person through whom his son had been appointed; that some enquiries were going on in relation to that appointment, and who requested that Wotherspoon would write and ante-date a letter to Sir W. Young for the purpose of representing that an acquaintance had long before existed between them on a matter of business, respecting a person named Gordon, pretended to have run away deeply in debt to Sir W. Young. Wotherspoon refused to do this, and Charretie left him, but soon after a correspondence began between them. The affair came under the notice of the directors, and Sir W. Young was examined before the Secret Committee, and appears by the evidence to have prevaricated, and at length the prosecution ensued. The money was traced, and the shares of the several parties in the transaction were developed on the trial. The result, as our readers know, was a conviction of Captain Charretie on the first and seventh counts, or charges, as they ought rather to be called, and of Sir W. Young on the seventh only; the first charge alleges the corrupt receipt of money to procure a cadetship, and the seventh alleges conspiracy for fraudulently giving or obtaining the appointment.

A circular has been issued from Downing-street, instructing the authorities in the colonies that the Roman Catholic Prelates are henceforward to be addressed by the proper titles appertaining to their *rank* in their own church, but they are not to be designated by the *local* titles derived from the name of the sees which they hold: thus, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New South Wales will be addressed as the "Most Reverend Archbishop Polding," and not the "Most Reverend Archbishop of Sydney."

Public Petitions.—From a summary of public petitions just issued, it appears that since the opening of Parliament, to the 8th instant, there were presented 41 petitions against the removal of Jewish disabilities, which bore 2470 signatures, and seven petitions in favour of their removal, with 241 signatures. Against the Irish Coercion Bill 21 petitioners having 13,907 signatures were presented, 16 of which, with 3678 names, recommended measures of amelioration. Against the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill, and for ameliorative measures, there were 12 petitions and 8607 signatures. For considering the cotton trade there was one petition bearing 276 names; and one for abolishing the punishment of death, with 3200 signatures. A single petition for inquiry into the currency question enjoys the distinction of carrying only one autograph; whilst two prayers for referring national disputes to arbitration, so as to supersede war, is enforced with exactly two signatures. The total number of petitions presented during the period specified was 146.

Portsmouth, Saturday.—Dreadful Occurrence.—A most awful discovery was made this morning, about seven o'clock, at the house of an old and well-known dealer in various stores and apparel, Mrs. Yoell, residing in St. Mary's-street, within this garrison. Smoke was observed issuing from the front window of the house at the above hour, which led to the inmates being summoned, when no answer being obtained, the house was entered by the neighbours and police, and a most horrifying spectacle presented itself. On the floor of the bedroom lay the body of Mr. Henry Yoell, burned to a cinder, and Mrs. Yoell was discovered crouched down in a corner of the same room, insensible from the burns she had received. She was immediately removed to the residence of another son in Queen-street, Portsea, where, however, death put an end to her sufferings in a few hours. The frightful catastrophe is supposed to have originated by the ignition of the bed furniture in which Mr. Henry Yoell, aged sixty, a cripple and bedridden, was lying, and it is supposed Mrs. Yoell sustained her fatal injuries by endeavouring to render assistance to her son. Mrs. Yoell was eighty-five years of age. Mr. Piercy, surgeon, of High-street, who was called in, is of opinion that Mrs. Yoell was killed by inhaling or swallowing some suffocating matter in endeavours to render succour to her son. Mrs. Yoell had opened a window before she was overpowered, it is supposed, to call for help or let out the smoke.

The sale of newspapers and periodicals at the different railway stations in London, is becoming so profitable, that the companies now exact a rent from the vendors for the privilege. It is said that the sale of papers and periodicals at the London-bridge station, returns a profit of ten guineas a week, and that the directors have put the privilege up to competition at a high figure. The rent payable for this privilege at the Euston station, is at the rate of £60 per annum, though until lately, the privilege was accorded free of payment.

"Ever Blooming, ever New."—We are told, by creditable eye witnesses, of a practical application of the theory of temperature in the preservation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, which has recently been patented by a citizen of Philadelphia, and which is now actually in operation. A large apartment is built under ground, the sides of which are lined with a double wall, containing sawdust. Over the ceiling is a room filled with ice, which, gradually melting, filters through the sawdust, and keeps the temperature of the underground apartment always at thirty-four degrees Fahrenheit, just two degrees above frost point. In this apartment lemons, apples, oranges, flowers, strawberries, &c., are preserved with complete freshness for any desirable length of time. A gentleman connected with this office saw apples, perfectly fresh and as fragrant as when first ripe, that had lain in this preservatory since October last. Lemons, too, are there as fresh as ever, which were imported months ago, and bought for five levies a box, being now worth as many dollars. Flowers, berries, and the most perishable fruits, have been kept in the same manner long enough to show that the preservative powers of this place are probably indefinite, and that hereafter no obstacle will exist to the enjoyment in midwinter of all the luxuries of the summer. This is almost as good as capturing a city.—*Philadelphia Native American.*

Extraordinary Evidence.—H. Bortwick, brewer, and Henry Dobson, labourer, were charged before the Sheriff of Edinburgh, with having forcibly entered a pigeon-house, called Sheriff-hall Dovecot, near Dalkeith, the property of his grace the Duke of Buccleuch, and with stealing about 70 pigeons. The pigeons were sold to a spirit dealer, who keeps the Carriers' Quarters at the head of the Cowgate. Part of the pigeons were taken out to Dalry, where they afforded sport at a shooting-match; but the robbery having been discovered, the thieves were traced by the county criminal officers, and the greater part of the pigeons were recaptured. The stolen property, however, having been difficult of identification, an excellent expedient was resolved upon, to find out from whence they had been taken, which was to let the pigeons fly at liberty, in the expectation that they would fly to their former cot. Accordingly, a number of the birds, with ribbons and other marks attached to them, were set free from the top of the county-hall buildings, and another flock was taken to Samson's-ribs, and liberated there, and the persons who were stationed at the Sheriff-hall, to mark if any of the stolen captives returned, observed in a few minutes after the appointed hour, a number of the older birds, and these who were stronger in the wing, regain their place of abode. The flight of one of the pigeons from Samson's-ribs to Sheriff-hall, a distance of four or five miles, was accomplished in less than five minutes. The robbery being thus confirmed by natural evidence, the jury unanimously returned a verdict of guilty, and Borthwick, a habitual and reputed thief, was sentenced to eighteen, and Dobson to six months' imprisonment.—*Edinburgh paper.*

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, the 12th instant, at Christ Church, Sydney, by the Rev. James Samuel Hassall, John Leigh Oakes, Esq., of Oak Park, Goulburn, to Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of the late William Shelley, Esq.

By special license, at St. Mary's, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Mr. J. P. Roach, C. H. Buchanan, Jun., eldest son of C. H. Buchanan, Esq., to Miss Eliza Casey.

DIED.

At Bathurst, on the 4th instant, in the bloom of youth, Elijah, second son of Mr. John Walker, of the same place, aged nineteen years, much regretted by all who knew him.

GENERAL NOTICE.

The AGENTS of his Journal, in various parts of the Colony, are as follow:

Bathurst, Vale of Clwyd, Carcoar, Wellington, and O'Connell Plains—Messrs. Tress and Ashe.
Berrima.—Mr. Robert Forster.
Campbelltown, Camden, Picton, and Appin—Mr. John Brown.
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia — Mr. Robert Craig, Cabinetmaker.
Gundagai and Aldbury—Mr. Robert Davison.
Liverpool—Mr. William Pritchard, Deputy Postmaster.
Maitland, Paterson, Gresford, Hinton, Hexham, Dungog, Newcastle, Morpeth, and Wollombi—Mr. A. Dodds.
Moreton Bay—Mr. Thomas Dowse.
Musclebrook—Mr. Pierce Hegarty.
Murrurundi, Tamworth, and Armadale—Mr. Thomas Loxton.
Parramatta and Ryde—Mr. Hugh Taylor.
Penrith and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. John Coleman.
Port Macquarie—Mr. Horatio Tozer.
Port Fairy and Portland Bay—Captain Hovenden.
Queanbeyan—Mr. Stephen Nutter.
Raymond Terrace—Mr. John Houlding, Postmaster.
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. Thomas Hope, Deputy Postmaster.
The District of Illawarra — Mr. Thomas Palmer, Deputy Postmaster.
Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. Laban White.
Yass and Gunning—Mr. B. C Harrison.

The Agents are furnished with the usual yellow receipts, signed by the Proprietors, Kemp and Fairfax; and no others will be acknowledged as discharges for the amounts

TO THE PUBLIC.—SUBSCRIBERS to this Journal paying in advance are reminded that they are only entitled to ten per cent. discount on paying punctually in advance at the commencement of the quarter. Persons wishing to decline must pay up all arrears.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WOOL-LASHING.
MR. GEORGE A LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
This Day, the 14th April,
At 11 o'clock,
40 COILS WOOL-LASHING.
Terms at sale. 6428

ENGLISH HORSE HAIR.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
This Day, Friday,
At 11,
5 BALES VERY SUPERIOR CURLED ENGLISH HORSE HAIR.
Terms at sale. 6486

TO SHOEMAKERS AND DEALERS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
This Day, the 14th April,
At 11 o'clock,
1 TRUNK GIRLS' SHOES
2 Cases Indianrubber Shoes, single and double soles, plain and fur lined.
Without reserve.
Terms—Cash. 6426

WELLINGTON BOOTS.
To be sold by auction, without reserve,
BY MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD,
At the City Mart, 474, George-street,
This Day, Friday,
At 11 o'clock,
TWO TRUNKS, containing 100 pair first-rate London-made Wellington Boots.
Terms at sale. 6538

CLOTH CAPS AND PARIS HATS.
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE,
To close the Shipment,
BY MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD,
At the City Mart, 474, George-street,
This Day, Friday,
At 11 o'clock,
1 CASE, 12 dozen folding caps, 12 dozen best navy blue caps
1 case, 36 best Paris hats.
Terms at sale. 6537

NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE,
BY MR. G. A. LLOYD,
At the City Mart, 474, George-street,
This Day, the 14th April,
At Eleven o'clock.
NINE KEGS NEGROHEAD TOBACCO,
On account and risk of whom it may concern.
Terms,—Cash on fall of the hammer.
6424

ARROWROOT AND LIMEJUICE.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
This Day, the 14th April,
At Eleven o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
ABOUT ½ TON ARROWROOT,
2 casks lime-juice,
ALSO,
On account of whom it may concern,
Five packages Arrowroot, slightly damaged.
Terms—Cash. 6425

VINEGAR.
19 Quarter-casks
4 Hogsheads
11 Half-hogsheads.
At the City Mart, 474, George-street,
This Day, Friday,
At 11,
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction,
A very superior sample of VINEGAR, in sound packages, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 6486

BACON.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
This Day, the 14th April,
At eleven o'clock,
A QUANTITY of very Excellent BACON.
Terms at sale. 6427

GENT'S SECOND-HAND CLOTHING, &c., &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Mr. Samuel Solomons', 26, Hunter-street,
This Day,
At 11 o'clock,
Superfine surtout coats, cloth and tweed trousers, cloth and tweed, white shirts, vests, drawers, blouses, table covers, vases, cruet stands, wine, damaged grates, green velvet vests, lamp shades, fire irons, &c., &c., &c.
6488

TALLOW, HIDES, SHEEPSKINS.
MR. J. RICKARDS will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
On Saturday, the 15th April,
At half-past 11 precisely,
3 Tons beef tallow, first quality
Lot of hides
3 Bales sheepskins.
Terms at sale. 6554

TO HATTERS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms,
This Day, 14th April,
At eleven o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
9 Cases superior Paris hats
2 Cases fine beaver ditto
2 Cases cloth caps
2 Pieces oil silk
1 Case walking sticks.
Terms at sale. 6494

STATIONERY.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON,
WILL Sell by Auction, at his Rooms,
This Day, 14th April,
At 11 o'clock,
ONE CASE CONTAINING—
50 Gross Mosely's silver steel pens
50 Ditto each, universal, imperial, and ladies' ditto
30 Ditto mercantile ditto
20 Ditto commercial ditto
100 Ditto S dip pens
18 Holders
36 lbs. red wax
20 Ditto coloured ditto
24 Ditto extra fine red ditto
6 Ditto black ditto
10 Ditto wafers.
Terms at sale. 6493

DAMAGED GLOVES.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Ex Herald, Virtue, Master, from London.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL Sell by Auction, at his Rooms,
This Day, 14th April,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
AD
H § 17, AD § 1—1 Case containing—
S
100 Dozen kid gloves, all more or less damaged
Terms—Cash. 6492

WHITE SHIRTINGS, GALA PLAIDS, PILOT CLOTHS, AND SHAWLS,
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms,
This Day, 14th April,
At 11 o'clock,
Three bales white shirtings
Two cases 6 4 gala plaids
Two cases dark plaid shawls
One bale blue pilot cloths
One case blue and brown beaver
Two cases black and coloured merinos
Terms at sale. 6570

THIRTY-FOUR PACKAGES OF DRAPERY GOODS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms,
This Day, the 14th April,
At Eleven o'clock,
THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
Three bales flannels
Two ditto 9-4 and 10-4 blankets
Five cases handsome prints
Four ditto Orleans cloths
Two bales 72 inch grey sheeting
One ditto 72 ditto white ditto
One case jaconet and book muslin
Two ditto gala plaids
Two ditto dark shawls
One ditto Berlin goods
Two ditto hosiery, assorted
One ditto hooks and eyes
One ditto pins,
One ditto fancy ribbons
One ditto black ducapes, satinets, and watered goods
Two bales pilot coats
One case dark vests
Two ditto regatta shirts.
The whole of the above goods are positively to be sold to the highest bidder,—otherwise, Mr. Newton did not intend selling draperies this week, but his instructions are to sell without delay.
Terms, at sale. 6496

CIGARS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms,
This Day, 14th April,
At 11 o'clock,
100,000 Superior cigars.
Terms at sale. 6495

SUPERFINE CLOTHING.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms,
This Day, 14th April,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned superior assortment of superfine clothing, viz.:
Frock and dress coats
Superfine cassimere trousers
Ditto ditto vests
Handsome satin vests
Shooting and Chesterfield coats
Superior drab great coats
The above goods are from one of the first tailors in London, and
Will be sold without reserve.
Terms at sale. 6516

To be Sold by Public Auction,
TWO HOUSES IN PRINCE-STREET,
Opposite the Wesleyan Chapel, bringing in 14s. 6d. per week.
MR. STUBBS is instructed by Mr. Andrew Cummings to sell by public auction, on the Ground, Prince-street, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel,
All his right, title, and interest, in and to Two Houses in Prince-street, producing £37 14s. per annum.
The sale will take place on the Ground, Prince-street,
This Day, the 14th Day of April,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
Terms:—Ten per cent. cash deposit, and the residue at three months, without interest.

FOR AN EXTENSIVE "MILK WALK" IN SYDNEY,
OR
TRADERS TO NEW ZEALAND, &c.
MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Cattle Market, Pitt-street South, on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 19th APRIL,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
TWENTY SPLENDID MILCH COWS, of "Mr. M'Leay's superior Breed," all quiet, and will milk freely without their calves.
Will be sold in lots to suit Captains of ships proceeding either to England, Calcutta, or Hongkong.
Terms—Cash. 6340

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
To-morrow, Saturday, 15th April,
At 11 o'clock,
A QUANTITY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Terms—Cash. 6558

Saturday's usual Produce Sale.
WOOL, TALLOW, AND SHEEP-SKINS.
MR MORT
Will sell by public auction, in the Wool Store, at the rear of his Rooms, George-street,
To-morrow, Saturday, 15th April,
At 12 o'clock,
24 BALES WOOL
3 Casks tallow
1019 Sheepskins
Terms—Cash. 6563

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT THE RESIDENCE OF
DONALD LARNACH, ESQUIRE,
Rose-bank, Darlinghurst.
MR. MORT
HAS received instructions from the above-named gentleman, to sell by public auction, on the premises,
This Day, 14th April,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
The whole of his elegant Household Furniture, comprising—
Drawing-room Suite, in rosewood
Dining-room Furniture, in mahogany
Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-room Furniture
General Household Furniture
Also, at 12 o'clock precisely,
New Semi-Grand Pianoforte, made to order by Broadwood and Sons, and really a first-rate instrument
Very handsome Light Phaeton, with patent axles, in the very best condition, and equal to new, and adapted for either one or two horses
Pair of bay Carriage Horses, rising five years old, warranted sound and perfectly gentle, and in every respect a capital match
Silver Plated Carriage Harness.
☞ The furniture will be on view three days prior to the sale, and catalogues also prepared. In the meantime parties can obtain permission to view on application to the Auctioneer. 6556

WOOL.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX CORNUBIA, LOUTIT, FROM MORETON BAY.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at Dixon's Stores, Campbell's Wharf,
This Day, 14th April,
At half-past 2,
CC
22 BALES WOOL, much damaged
3 Bales wool, slightly damaged
ŒMC 2 ditto ditto, much ditto
PP 3 ditto ditto, much ditto
FFC 1 ditto ditto, much ditto
MT 4 ditto ditto, much ditto.
Terms—Cash. 6557

RACING GIG "DOLPHIN."
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
To-Morrow, Saturday, 15th April,
At 12 o'clock,
THE 4-oared English built Racing Gig Dolphin, 27 feet, copper fastened, brass yoke.
Terms—Cash. 6559

HOODED GIG.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
To-Morrow, Saturday, April 15,
At half past 12,
A VERY excellent English-built Hooded Gig, in first-rate condition.
Terms, cash. 6560

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at the residence of
DR. BATES, 24, PRINCE-STREET,
In consequence of relinquishing housekeeping,
On Monday, 17th April,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
A QUANTITY of useful Household Furniture, comprising bedsteads, chairs, tables, kitchen utensils, &c.
Also,
A bay filly, saddle, bridle, &c.
Terms—Cash. 6561

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, DAMAGED BY SEAWATER.
TEA AND SUGAR.
MR. MORT
WILL sell by public auction, at the Stores of
ROBERT TOWNS, ESQ.,
Miller's Point,
On Monday, April 17,
At 12 o'clock,
RT 1 9 Bags sugar, much damaged
P 6 Ditto ditto, slightly ditto
A 56 Ditto ditto, much ditto
6 Ditto ditto, washed out
T 15 Ditto ditto, much damaged
56 Ditto ditto, slightly ditto
C 24 Ditto ditto, ditto ditto
B 111 Ditto ditto, ditto ditto
6 Ditto ditto, washed out
E 11 Ditto ditto, slightly damaged
1 Ditto ditto, washed out.
301 bags.
S in diamond—
70 Half-chests hysonskin tea, much damaged
25 Ditto ditto, slightly ditto
AFTER WHICH,
The sound portion of the Hysonskin tea, in half chests.
Also,
2 Casks shell almonds
2 Cases herrings, in tins
16 Casks oatmeal
3 Pockets hops.
Terms at sale. 6562

IND, COOPE, AND CO.'S ALE, ASHLEY'S ALE, IN BARRELS, HUNT'S PORT WINE, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY, HUNT'S PORT WINE IN CASES, OPORTO BOTTLED.
TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at the Stores of MESSRS. LAMB. PARBURY, AND CO., DARLING HARBOUR,
On Wednesday, 19th April,
At half-past 11 o'clock,
TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS,
48 HOGSHEADS IND, COOPE, AND CO.'S ALE
17 Barrels Ashley's ditto
1 Hogshead } Hunt's treble diamond
5 Quarter-casks } port wine
10 Cases, each three dozen, champagne
10 Quarter-casks sherry
50 Cases Hunt's celebrated port wine, Oporto bottled, each three dozen.
Terms at sale. 6565

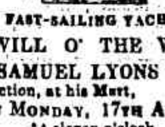
Friday, 14th April.
DAMAGED TEAS,
EX LONDON,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
This Day, 14th April,
At 11 o'clock,
THE FOLLOWING TEAS, EX LONDON:—
(More or less damaged,)
For the benefit of whom it may concern,
RC
No. 1.—61 Chests hysonskin, slightly damaged
„ 2.—54 Half chests ditto, much damaged
„ „ 20 Ditto ditto, slightly damaged
„ 3.—44 Packages, each four boxes, hysonskin, slightly damaged
„ „ 40 Ditto ditto, much damaged
„ 4.— 4 Half-chests congou, slightly damaged
„ 5.—16 Ditto ditto, ditto ditto
„ 6.— 2 Packages, each four boxes, congou, slightly damaged.
Terms at sale. 6474

Friday, 14th April.
WOOL.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
This Day, 14th April,
At 11 o'clock,
33 BALES WOOL.
Terms at sale. 6475

Friday, 14th April.
SUPERIOR SHERRY, BARCLAY AND PERKINS' ALE AND PORTER, AND FINE FLAVORED RUMS.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on
This Day, 14th April,
At eleven o'clock,
A recent importation of very superior Sherry, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks, most suitable for private families.
10 Hogsheads fine flavored Rum
30 Hogsheads Barclay and Perkins' Ales, sound
20 Hogsheads ditto Porter, sound.
Terms at sale. 6476

Monday, 17th April.
DAMAGED SUGAR, COFFEE, AND RICE.
Ex Lady Margaret, Mills, from Manila.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on
Monday, 17th April,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Ex Lady Margaret.
The following goods, more or less damaged,
For the benefit of whom it may concern,
280 Bags sugar, slightly damaged
43 Ditto ditto, much ditto
16 Ditto ditto, washed out
20 Bags coffee, slightly damaged
18 Bags rice, ditto ditto.
Terms at sale. 6546

Monday, 17th April.



FAST-SAILING YACHT
WILL O' THE WISP.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
On Monday, 17th April,
At eleven o'clock,
The fine fast-sailing coppered Yacht
WILL O' THE WISP.
This commodious craft is fitted up with every convenience as a pleasure yacht, and from the excellence of her materials, her great strength and durability—is particularly adapted for a coaster where safety and rapidity are essential. She was newly coppered about twelve months since, when she underwent a thorough examination and repairs, and she may be despatched to sea at once.
She is known to be one of the fastest sailing crafts in the port, and from her light draught of water, is admirably adapted for bar harbours.
*** For an inventory of her stores, &c., applications may be made to the auctioneer.
She is now lying in the Cove, near Fort Macquarie; where she may be inspected.
Terms at sale. 6423

Tuesday, 25th April.
MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY IN WINDSOR,
CONSISTING OF
BREWERY, COTTAGE, AND STORES.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
On Tuesday, 25th April,
At 11 o'clock,
The following valuable property in WINDSOR, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, described in deed as follows:—
"All that piece or parcel of land, No. 7, containing by estimation one rood three perches more or less, lying, situate, and being in the town of Windsor, in the colony of New South Wales, portion of that piece or parcel of twenty acres of land, called by the name of Catherine Farm, lying and situate in the district of Mulgrave Place, in the colony of New South Wales aforesaid.
"And also that piece or parcel of land, containing by estimation eleven perches, more or less, situate in the town of Windsor aforesaid, in the district aforesaid, bounded on the south side by the property of Thomas Noakes Fisher, &c."
The Improvements and Buildings on the property, consist of
A BRICK-BUILT BUILDING,
with large copper, &c., already fixed for
A BREWERY,
adjoining which is a good substantial slab-built
STORE,
Fronting to Church-Street, is a
BRICK BUILDING,
containing two rooms, for a Counting House, and fronting Catherine-Street there is an EXTENSIVE BRICK-BUILT BUILDING, comprising
A DWELLING-HOUSE AND STORES,
at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Noakes Fisher. In the rear of the house is a good garden, and the whole is fenced in with a good substantial fence.
Terms at sale. 6409

Thursday, 27th April.
1000 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP, RUNNING ON THE MURRUMBIDGEE RIVER.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Mart,
On Thursday, 27th April,
At 11 o'clock,
A FLOCK OF SHEEP, running on a station called GOBONDRA, on the MURRUMBIDGEE RIVER, about forty miles from GUNDAGAI, consisting of—
200 Ewes, 3 years old
200 Ewes, 2 years old
100 Wethers, 3 years old
100 Ditto, 2 years old
100 Ewes, 1 year old
100 Wethers, 1 year old
100 Weaned ewe lambs } Dropped in Sep-
100 Ditto wether ditto } tember, 1847.
1000 Head, more or less.
The above can be recommended as being of a very superior breed. The wool is very fine, it sold in 1846, in Sydney for 15d., and 14½d. was offered in Sydney for the last clip, which was refused, by advice of a competent person.
☞ For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 5866

THE SURVEYOR'S CREEK, CATTLE AND STATION.
By Auction,
3rd of May.
MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Rooms, in York-street, on
Wednesday, the 3rd May,
A mixed Herd of
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE,
Together with the station on which they are now running, in the district of New England, midway between Tamworth and Armidale, on
THE HEAD OF THE NAMOI.
Adjoining the station of the late Mr. John M'Lean, watered by the M'Donald River, Moonboy's Creek, and Surveyor's Creek. The station will carry at least 2000 head of Cattle in all seasons.
THE IMPROVEMENTS,
Have been erected at a cost of upwards of £400, and consist of a Verandah Cottage of five rooms, weather-boarded, shingled, and floored, brick chimnies, &c.; a wheat paddock of twenty-five acres, a grass paddock of 400 acres, a weaning paddock, a stock-yard to hold 2000, a milking-yard, dairy, kitchen, garden, men's huts, store, stable, &c.
THE CATTLE
Are very quiet, many of the Cows have been broken to bail, and all the young stock are by M'Intyre's colonial-bred Durham Bulls. The increase has always been equal to 80 per cent. on the Cows. 6443

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SHOP FIXTURES AND GAS FITTINGS, BOOKS, PLATE, AND SUNDRY EFFECTS.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed by Mr. William Walker, Lower George-street (who is leaving for the Country), to sell by auction, at his residence, adjoining the *Herald* Office, on
Monday, April 17th,
At 11 o'clock,
Sundry Household Furniture and Effects, as follows:—
Dining and loo table, horse-hair sofa, sideboard
Cane-seated chairs, cheffioniers, with back shelves
Chests drawers, bedsteads and bedding, wardrobe
Washstands, chimney glass, engravings, canterbury
Dinner and dessert service, tea and coffee set, table lamp
Dessert knives and forks, curtains and poles, child's cot
Kitchen dresser and culinary utensils
Silver plate, handsome plated tea urn and other articles
Shop fixtures, gas and water fittings, iron weights, &c.
200 VOLUMES BOOKS.
Amongst which are:—Hannah More's Works, 8 vols.; Shakspere's Works, 10 vols. (calf); Tales of a Grandfather, 5 vols.; Pictorial Bible, 3 vols.; Butterworth's Concordance; Robinson's Scripture Characters; Picture of India; Smith's Comic Miscellanies, 2 vols.; Titmarsh's Comic Tales and Sketches, 2 vols.; Petts Priggins, 3 vols.; Buchan's Domestic Medicine; Beauties of Erskine, 2 vols.; Buckingham's Slave States of America, 2 vols.; Irving's Columbus, 2 vols.; Campbell's Naval History; Pleasures of Human Life; Life of Wellington, 4 vols.; Life of Nelson, 3 vols.; Smollett's Works complete, 1 vol., Byron's Works; Don Quixote; Lauder's Memorial of the Royal Progress in Scotland; Medical Portrait Gallery; Newgate Calendar; Illustrations of Scotland and Waverley Novels, 2 vols.; Drawing Room and other Scrap Books; and various Standard and Popular Works.
Terms cash. 6567

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN TOOTH.
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
Tuesday, 18th April,
At 12 o'clock,
All the right, title, and interest, of the Official Assignee in and unto the station called
NIMITY BELLE,
in the district of Maneroo, near the stations of Messrs. Stanton and O'Hara, together with all improvements thereon.
This station is well watered, and capable of depasturing from 1000 to 1200 head of cattle.
Together with
About 500 Head of Cattle, with Right of Brand,
And THREE HORSES.
And also in and unto the
JUNCTION STATION ON THE LOWER DARLING,
Bounded on the east by the Murray, and on the north by the Darling, and on the west by the Anna branch of the Darling; the extent of this station is said to be about fifty square miles, more or less, and can carry about one thousand head of cattle; together with about
100 Head of Cattle.
With right of Brand.
Terms at sale. 6565

TELESCOPES AND OFFICE DIALS.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
Thursday Next, 20th April,
At 11 o'clock,
One case superior telescopes
One case well finished office dials.
Terms at sale. 6565

ELEGANT AND SUPERIOR QUALITY JEWELLERY, SILVER GOODS, PLATED-WARE, &c.
TO CLOSE SEVERAL SHIPMENTS.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction at his Rooms, George-street,
On Thursday, April 20,
At eleven o'clock,
Without Reserve,
The remaining portions of several shipments of fine Gold Jewellery, Silver Goods, Plated-ware, &c., consisting of—
Coloured stone suits and necklets
Brooches and earrings
Brilliant rings, cluster and single stone
Curb and fancy guard chains
Brequet chains and seals
Signet and fancy rings
Pencil cases, &c.
Silver enamelled thimbles and cases, snuff boxes
Vinaigrettes, pencil cases, paper knives
Pickle forks, butter knives, &c.
An assortment of very superior platedware
Gilt watch keys, &c.
☞ The principal portion of the above articles are from the house of Thomas and Co., Strand, London; and the Auctioneer, as usual with similar sales, will guarantee the quality of the articles enumerated in the foregoing particulars.
Terms at sale. 6566

PARRAMATTA RACES.
MR. S. PHILLIPS will let by public auction,
This Day, Friday,
At three, P.M.,
At the Australian Arms Inn, Parramatta
The Grand Stand and Entrance Gate to the Course.
The lessee of the gate will be entitled to receive his fees arising from the cake and fruit stands at five shillings each.
Terms at sale.
Parramatta, April 14. 6566

PARRAMATTA.
BY ORDER OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GORDON, COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEERS, &c., &c.,
S. PHILLIPS has had the honour to receive instructions from the above Officer, to submit for sale by public auction,
On Monday, 17th April Instant,
At the Royal Engineer Department, Stockade, Parramatta,
A quantity of tools, utensils, prisoners' boxes, &c., consisting of—
Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, vyce, files, tongs, carpenters' planes, axes, adzes, chisels, braces and bits, stone cutters' adzes, and chisels
Ten prisoners' boxes
TWO TREBLE-PURCHASE CRABS.
Iron and wooden blocks and chains
Wheelbarrows, handcarts, stone trucks
WATERCART
Quarry and road picks, shovels, spades, saws, scales and beams, iron boilers, blankets, and a variety of miscellaneous articles.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
Terms—Cash. 6161

Colonial Storekeeper's Office,
Sydney, 14th April, 1848.
PUNTS AT NEWCASTLE.
ON TUESDAY, the 18th Instant, at Noon,
Two unserviceable Punts, lately belonging to the Steam Dredge, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at Newcastle.
Their description, and any further particulars, can be learned, on application at the Port Master's Office, Sydney, or from the Harbour Master, at Newcastle.
Terms cash. 6522

Printed and Published by Charles Kemp *and* John Fairfax, *at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales Friday, April 14, 1848.*

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